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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Proceedings of the Republican Caucus Last Night.

Determination to Adjourn on Monday Week.

Reports in the House on the Rousseau-Grinnell Affair.

A Spicy Debate Upon the Two Reports.

Passage of the Bill for Railroad Bridges Over the Mississippi River.

Proposed Retrenchment Committee to Sit During Recess.

Correspondence Between Mr. Dennison and the President.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 14.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The caucus to-night was in session only a brief time and adjourned at an early hour. They removed the injunction of secresy from its proceedings, and also from the proceedings of the caucus of Wednesday night. The committee appointed at the previous meeting reported that it was inexpedient to fix any time for adjournment at present, but this was modified by the caucus, so that it was finally resolved that it was expedient to adjourn as soon as the state of public business would permit, and that the business should be proceeded with with a view to effect an adjournment as early as July 23, but that, nevertheless, no joint action should be taken with reference to fixing the day until further progress had been made with the business. The sentiment against any continuous session or a recess was overwhelming. Congress will complete its business and go home in a dignified manner.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Republicans of the Senate and the House of Representatives held an adjourned caucus meeting to-night at the Capitol, Gen. BANKS in the chair, to hear the report of the Committee heretofore appointed with reference to the condition of the public business and an adjournment. They stated their views at some length, but recommended that a day be not now fixed. After several gentlemen had spoken on the subject, Representative WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a resolution expressing the opinion that the state of the business was such that Congress can adjourn *sine die* on next Monday week. This was the impression of the majority, for the resolution was agreed to by a vote of 60 against 40.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND POSTMASTER-GENERAL DENNISON.

The following correspondence has just been promulgated:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to tender you herewith my resignation of the office of Postmaster-General, to take effect upon your notifying me of its acceptance. In thus withdrawing from the Cabinet it is proper to say that I do so chiefly because of the difference of opinion between us in regard to the proposed amendment of the Constitution, which I approve, and the movement for the Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th proximo, to which I am opposed. My confidence in the patriotism of the Union Republican Party, and conviction that upon its permanent control of the Government depend, in a large measure, the peace and happiness of the country, will not permit of my holding an equivocal attitude in respect to it.

Assuring you of my personal regard and appreciation of the uniform courtesy I have received from you, I am,

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

(Signed) W. DENNISON.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SIR: Your resignation of the office of Postmaster General, tendered in your letter of the 11th inst., is hereby accepted. Fully appreciating your kind assurances of personal regard, I am, very truly and respectfully, yours,

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. WILLIAM DENNISON, Washington, D. C.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

HON. A. W. RANDALL NOMINATED FOR POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The President this afternoon nominated to the Senate A. W. RANDALL, now First Assistant, to be Postmaster-General, in the place of DENNISON, resigned. No other resignations of Cabinet officers had been received by the President up to noon to-day.

THE NOMINATION FOR POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of A. W. RANDALL, First Assistant Postmaster-General, to be Postmaster-General, *vice* Gov. DENNISON, resigned. No action was taken on it. The Wisconsin members of Congress had a consultation on the subject, but came to no conclusion.

THE CONKLING-FRY CASE.

A report was made to-day, in the House of Representatives, from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the statements and charges made by Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, in his place, against Provost-Marshal-General FRY and his Bureau, and also to examine into the statements made by Gen. FRY in his communication to Hon. Mr. BLAINE, read in the House in April last, &c. The Committee now report only on the latter part of the inquiry, and say, in summing up their conclusions, that having fully and carefully considered Gen. FRY's charges against Mr. CONKLING, they are unanimously of opinion that none of them, whether made directly and openly, or indirectly and covertly, have any foundation in truth, and the conduct of Mr. CONKLING in relation to each of the matters investigated by the Committee has been above reproach; and that no circumstances sufficient to excite reasonable suspicion have arisen which could justify or excuse the attack made upon him in the letter of General FRY. The several charges against Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, contained in the letter of Gen. FRY, being unsupported by the testimony in any one material particular, although ample opportunity was afforded, at the cost of much time and expense, to enable the writer of that letter to furnish his proofs, the Committee ought not to refrain from the expression of their condemnation of the deliberate act of a public functionary in traducing the official as well as the personal character of a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, by the publication of a libel which he was so illy-prepared to sustain. Indignities offered to the character or proceedings of the National Legislature, by libelous assaults, have been resented and punished, both in England and the United States, as breaches of privilege, and such assaults upon the official character of members have been held as punishable as indignities committed against the House itself. The reason for this rests upon the same ground as that which justifies the exercise of similar authority to punish for attempting by personal violence, menaces or bribes to influence the conduct of members in their official capacity. Your Committee deem it proper most earnestly to protest against the practice which has obtained to some extent of causing letters from persons not members of the House to be read as a part of a personal explanation in which the motives of members are criticised, their conduct censured, and they are called to answer for words spoken in debate. Such attacks upon members made in the House itself and published its proceedings and scattered broad cast to the world at the expense of the Government are, in the opinion of your Committee, an improper check upon the freedom of debate, a violation of the privileges, and an infraction of the dignity of the House.

Resolved, That all the statements contained in the letter of Gen. JAMES B. FRY to Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, a Member of this House, bearing date the 27th of April, A. D. 1866, and which was read in this House on the 30th of April, A. D. 1866, in so far as such statements impute to the Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, a member of this body, any criminal, illegal, unpatriotic, or otherwise improper conduct or motives, either as to the matter of his procuring himself to be employed by the Government of the United States in the prosecution of military offences in the State of New-York, in the management of such prosecutions, in taking compensation thereof, or in any other matter charged, are wholly without foundation in truth, and for their publication there were, in the judgment of this House, no facts connected with said prosecution furnishing either a palliation or an excuse.

Resolved, That Gen. FRY, an officer of the Government of the United States, and head of one of the Military Bureaus, in writing and publishing these accusations named in the preceding resolution, and which—owing to the crimes and wrongs which they impute to a member of this body—are of a nature deeply injurious to the official and personal character, influence and privileges of such member, and their publication originating, as in the judgment of the House they did, in no misapprehension of facts, but in the resentment and passion of their author, he was guilty of a gross violation of the privileges of such member and of this House, and his conduct in that regard merits and receives its unqualified disapprobation.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved the following-named bills declaratory of the law of bounty: To amend the Act making a grant of land to the State of Minnesota to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Paul to Lake Superior, approved May 5, 1864; making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1867; providing for making the town of Whitehall, N. Y., a port of delivery, and relating to pilots and pilot regulations.

The Internal Revenue Bill, which covers 151 large sheets of parchment, was presented to the President yesterday and received his approval.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, to-day, confirmed the nomination of JOHN P. FOSTER, as Collector of Customs for the District of Wilmington, N. C., and WM. W. BELKNAP, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Iowa.

MONEY COMING IN.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the week ending to-day, were $5,579,774 96.

WAR PAYMENTS.

The disbursements of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments, for the week ending July 14, are as follows:

War Department	$365,136 17
Navy Department	605,986 00
Interior Department	147,516 28
Total	$1,118,638 45

The following is a statement of the funds on hand in the vaults of the Treasury on July 14:

Legal tender	$4,176,000 00
National Bank Currency	4,187,086 00
Fractional Currency	442,917 60
Gold	321,378 99
Silver	2,560 00
Cents	488 00
Five Cent Coin	750 00
Surplus issue of United States notes	64,932,425 00
Total	$71,063,605 59

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FRIST SESSION.

SENATE....SATURDAY, July 14.

BOUNTIES TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

The joint resolution of the House respecting bounties to colored soldiers was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. WILSON, was recommitted to the Military Committee.

EQUALIZING BOUNTIES.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill to equalize bounties was made the special order for Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the House resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee of two Senators and three Representatives on the subject of retrenchment, to sit during the recess of Congress, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the resolution was amended so as to apply to the military and naval, as well as the civil service of the Government.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to amend by inserting a provision that the Committee inquire into the expediency of so changing the method of appointments to civil service, as to put them beyond the power of being used for party purposes, provide for the retention of appointees during good behavior, &c. Adopted.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by making the Committee consist of three Senators and five Representatives.

Mr. JOHNSON inquired whether this was a joint resolution to be submitted to the President.

Mr. EDMUNDS said it was not. It was a simple resolution of inquiry by the two Houses.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a bill for the relief of the sufferers of the Portland fire. It authorizes the President to cause to be purchased such provisions and clothing, and such other articles as he shall deem advisable, and to tender the same in the name of the Government of the United States to the State of Maine, for the relief of the citizens who have suffered by the late fire in the City of Portland. [It appropriates a sum not exceeding $50,000.] The bill was ordered to be printed.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the Civil Appropriation Bill, which passed the House yesterday, and on his motion it was referred to the Finance Committee.

LANDS FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. POMEROY, from Committee on Conference on the bill for granting lands for the construction of the Northern Kansas Railroad, made a report, which was ordered to lie over and be printed.

BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. POLAND called up the Bankrupt Bill, which was made the special order for Monday at one o'clock.

LEASING PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. HARRIS called up the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease to responsible parties such of the public lands as contain mineral springs lying east of the 102d meridian of longitude; the lease to be for a term not exceeding twenty-five years, subject to readjustment every five years; the rent to be not less than the income tax paid by those who now own mineral springs.

Mr. CONNESS opposed the bill as opposed to the principles of the Government, based upon the idea that whatever is good belongs to the sovereign and not to the subject. The whole system was wrong.

After discussion by Messrs. GRIMES, POMEROY and STEWART,

Mr. GRIMES moved to postpone the bill until the first Monday in December.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Before reaching a vote on the above motion, the morning hour expired, and the bill to secure the speedy construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke in opposition to the bill. This road had already received forty-seven millions of acres of land on promise to build the road for that. It now asked the Government to give it $122,571,600 on the insufficient security of one-half the lands which they received as a grant. This bill in a less objectionable form was debated in the House, and voted down by a heavy majority. It was framed with a special view to evading a rule of the House, requiring all bills appropriating money to be referred to a Committee. It would be dragged from the Speaker's table and pushed through the House. The passage of such a bill as this, said Mr. SHERMAN, would tend to impair the public confidence in the credit of the Government. Congress had been altogether too willing to embark in such an enterprise.

Without action on the bill, the Senate, at 2 o'clock, went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

The House resumed, as the business in the morning hour, the consideration of the Senate Bill to authorize the construction of bridges over the Mississippi for railroad purposes, the pending question being on an amendment reported from the Post-office Committee reserving the right to Congress to cause the removal of all obstructions to the navigation of the river that may be caused by such bridges.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON an amendment was agreed to authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River, at Kansas City.

Mr. ALLEY offered an amendment, declaring the bridge across the Mississippi, at Clinton, Ohio, a post-road and highway of the United States, provided it does not materially obstruct navigation.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Illinois) asked Mr. ALLEY to accept a modification in the shape of promise that the bill shall not interfere with any lawsuits now pending in any Court in reference to that bridge, and that the section shall not take effect until the bridge shall be made to conform its width of draw to that required of other bridges referred to in the act.

Mr. ALLEY declined to accept it or to yield to the amendment being offered.

Mr. WASHBURNE protested against this, one of the most important measures of the session, involving the interests of eight millions of people, being forced through under the previous question. He appealed to the judgment, the honesty and the firmness of the House to say whether it would confine the discussion of this grave matter to a single hour.

Mr. ALLEY said that he was quite willing to discuss the question thoroughly, but at this period of the session he could not consent to have the time of the House taken up in this matter. He would allow ten minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. HOGAN,) and ten minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WASHBURNE.)

Mr. HOGAN expressed, sarcastically, his wonderful obligations to the gentleman from Massachusetts, for giving him ten minutes to discuss a measure of such incalculable importance to his constituents and the people of the West. The ordinance of 1787 required the Mississippi River and its tributaries to be forever free, and unobstructed to all the people of the United States; and now the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. ALLEY) came here at the bidding and by permission of the great monopolies of the country to destroy that navigation and to take away from the people their right as citizens to the free navigation of the greatest river in the world, while he (Mr. HOGAN,) and, perhaps, other gentlemen, were condescendingly allowed ten minutes time to present their argument against the measure. These great monopolies, he went on to say, have their agents on this floor; they have their interested stockholders here to vote on this measure; they have their feed attorneys here to vote on this measure, to rob the people of the West of their great God-given right to navigate freely the great Mississippi river.

Mr. BOUTWELL rose to a question of order, excepting to the words last spoken, and requiring them to be taken down and read at the clerk's desk.

The Speaker decided that the words excepted to were out of order as being a reflection upon members of the House.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, suggested the real question was whether the statement was true.

Mr. HOGAN disclaimed any wish to say anything improper, and said he would not have made any such reflection if debate had been allowed.

Mr. BOUTWELL interrupted and claimed that the House had a right to know whether the gentleman from Missouri adhered to what he said or retracted it.

Mr. HOGAN said he preferred, as the words were clearly not proper, to withdraw them.

Mr. BOUTWELL urged that that was not a sufficient retraction, and wanted to know whether the gentleman (Mr. HOGAN) meant to maintain his position.

Mr. THAYER said he thought the gentleman from Missouri had done all that the House required, and moved he be allowed to proceed in order.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BANKS claimed that as the journal would show the words that were ruled out of order it should also show the retraction.

The Speaker, referring to the rule on the subject, decided that that was not required by the rule.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, wanted the gentleman from Missouri to be required to explain what he said about railroad corporations having feed attorneys on the floor.

The Speaker ruled that the House had passed from the matter, and had given the gentleman from Missouri permission to proceed in order.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, moved to reconsider that vote.

The motion was laid on the table, and Mr. HOGAN proceeded with his argument against the amendment as to the Clinton Bridge. He called the attention of the House to the fact that in 1865 the registered tonnage of steamers on the Mississippi River and its tributaries was 292,144 tons; that there were nine hundred and ten steamers engaged in that navigation, costing nearly thirty millions of dollars, and that its commerce was equal to the whole foreign commerce of the United States.

Mr. ALLEY said that the argument of the gentleman from Missouri was more to the general merits of the bill than to the specific amendment. The only difference between the bridge and the other bridges proposed to be authorized was that the width of the draw at the Clinton Bridge was not of equal width to that required for the others, being only one hundred and twenty feet in the clear. It had been in operation for eighteen months, and was a structure of the most substantial character, built in the best possible manner. The proposition was simply that that bridge be declared a post-road. The trouble about it was that it interfered in the rivalry between St. Louis and Chicago, the bridge being of advantage to Chicago. The City of Galena was somewhat in the predicament of St. Louis, and anybody who had served in the House with the member from Illinois (Mr. WASHBURNE) so long as he (Mr. ALLEY) had served, knew very well that measures which did not bring any toll to his mill (and by "his mill" he meant the City of Galena) never received much favor at his hands.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, called the gentleman to order, excepting to the last part of his remarks.

The words objected to having been written down and read from the Clerk's desk, the Speaker overruled the point of order, not deeming the words offensive.

Mr. WASHBURNE desired to be heard on that point, but the Speaker ruled that the matter was not debatable.

Mr. ALLEY, after some further remarks, yielded half an hour of his time to Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, who denounced the amendment in regard to the Clinton bridge as a most impudent and outrageous measure. These railroad companies wanted to dam up the Mississippi River and to make all the commerce of the country tributary to them. If they could dam up that great and majestic highway of commerce, then they would raise their rates for transportation as much as they chose. The Rock Island bridge had caused in five years, from 1854 to 1859, the loss or partial destruction of sixty-four steamboats, of the value of two millions of dollars, and many rafts of lumber. One of them, the most beautiful boat on the river, the *Gray Eagle*, going down the river fully loaded with freight and passengers, in charge of one of the most skillful pilots, Captain SMITH HARRIS, had run against the pier and gone down with all her cargo.

Mr. PRICE rose and declared that although he lived within sight of Rock Island Bridge, he had never heard of more than three boats being wrecked. The statement about sixty-four boats having been wrecked there, was news to him.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois remarked that he thought it might be news to the gentleman from Iowa, but he would find it in the book he had before him, and the report of the Committee of Engineers appointed by the War Department several years ago, to examine into the question of the Rock Island Bridge.

Mr. HARDING of Illinois said he coincided with the views of his colleague (Mr. WASHBURNE) in regard to the Clinton Bridge, and he hoped it would not be legalized in this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON, a member of the Post-office Committee, said he had had no opportunity of hearing the arguments in the Committee, he having been absent on account of sickness; but his own idea was that no draw-bridge should be allowed over any river, except it was clearly shown that a span-bridge could not be erected without enormous expense, as was the case at Winona. Much had been said about monopolies, but he thought the question might well be asked whether this Congress was not becoming the great monopoly, taking away all the legislative rights of the States, and interfering with matters which should be left to the States themselves.

Mr. ALLEY closed the debate, allowing the last three minutes of his hour to Mr. HUBBARD, of New-York, who sustained the amendment in reference to the Clinton bridge.

The question was taken and the amendment was rejected—yeas 54, nays 66.

Mr. HOGAN moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, which was negatived.

The bill was then passed.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL ASSAULT.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Select Committee in the case of the breach of privilege charged against Mr. ROUSSEAU in assaulting Mr. GRINNELL for words spoken in debate.

The report of the Committee was read as follows:

The Committee appointed by the House to investigate and report upon the facts in the case of the assault committed by the Hon. Mr. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky, upon the person of the Hon. Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, have attended to that duty and respectfully report: That at the close of the session of June 14, while passing from the House through the portico of the east front of the Capitol, Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, was arrested by Mr. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky, who stated to him that he had waited four days for an apology for his conduct toward him in the House. Not receiving from Mr. GRINNELL a satisfactory reply Mr. ROUSSEAU immediately struck Mr. GRINNELL several blows with a small cane upon the face and head until the stick was broken. The time occupied in this transaction was but momentary. The weapon used was a small ratan cane with an iron end. There were from six to ten blows given. No resistance was made by Mr. GRINNELL, and no serious personal injury resulted from the assault. After some words the parties separated without the direct interference of any person. There were fifteen or twenty persons present upon the portico at the time of the assault, a part of whom were detained there by a shower of rain falling at the moment. No other member of the House was present as a friend or in company with Mr. GRINNELL. He was without arms or weapon of any kind. Mr. ROUSSEAU had no weapon, except that which has been described. Three persons were present as friends of Mr. ROUSSEAU; the first on account of information received from Mr. ROUSSEAU that a personal assault was possible, if not probable; the second, on account of a suggestion or call from the first; and the third followed Mr. ROUSSEAU to the portico on account of his excited appearance and manner when passing through the rotunda. It does not appear that any one of these parties was informed of his action, except the first. These friends of Mr. ROUSSEAU were all armed with loaded revolver or pistol. The first had taken his weapon with him on the day of the affair, in expectation of what might occur; the second was armed with a pistol which he had carried on his person for a long time, in accordance with the general custom of the country in which he lived, where men from the same neighborhood had served in the Union or the rebel armies. The third was armed with a pistol which it was generally his custom to carry, and which he had upon his person on that day without any reference to the difficulty which occurred. These parties had all served in the Union army during the war with Gen. ROUSSEAU; none of them had their arms with them at the time of the investigation. It was admitted that in the event of any interference on the part of outside parties, they should have taken part in the contest. No interference being offered, they took no part in the affair, except to advise Mr. ROUSSEAU to withdraw at the close. No doubt exists as to the cause or purpose of the assault. It was in consequence of words spoken in debate by Mr. GRINNELL, and the object was to disgrace him as a member of the House of Representatives. It was stated by Mr. ROUSSEAU at the time of the assault, and was understood or admitted by one or more of the friends of Mr. ROUSSEAU, as well as by Mr. ROUSSEAU himself, to the Committee during the investigation, as the only cause and purpose of the assault. On the part of Mr. ROUSSEAU it was alleged that his character and conduct as an officer of the Union army had been assailed by Mr. GRINNELL with epithets and assertions to which no man could be expected to submit, and it was because the House had failed to protect him upon his appeal in his privileges as a member he felt it to be his right to vindicate himself and the people he represented. On the part of Mr. GRINNELL it was alleged that his character had been publicly assailed by Mr. ROUSSEAU on the floor of the House and elsewhere in such manner as to provoke and justify the remarks he had made. Both parties presented official reports from the *Globe* of that portion of the debate connected with this subject upon which the judgment of the Committee was requested. This part of the debate is herewith presented with the evidence in this case. Nothing occurred in the course of the inquiry to indicate that Mr. GRINNELL was actuated in the slightest degree by malice or personal feeling toward Mr. ROUSSEAU. Nothing appeared on the part of Mr. ROUSSEAU, apart from the transaction which the Committee was instructed to investigate, to impeach his character as a member of the House, or as an officer of the army. Official evidence which, when presented, the Committee would not refuse to receive, showed that he had steadily adhered to the cause of the Government in the period of its greatest trial; that he had been among those citizens who, against the influence of cherished friends and kindred, had honorably resisted the violent and treasonable efforts to sever the bonds of the Union, and firmly held the State of Kentucky to its duty; and that his services in the army were alike honorable to himself, his State and the country. Without considering in any manner the question of provocation or justification presented in this case the Committee has been compelled to decide, after much deliberation, that no provocation can justify a resort to violence against the person of a member of this House. In enumerating the privileges of its members, the Constitution expressly declares that "for any speech or debate, in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place." (Article I., section 6.) The theory upon which parliamentary assemblies are founded is that of the inviolability of the person of the representative. No tribunal or officer of the Government is authorized, except in cases of treason, felony, or breaches of the peace, to call him to an account for the part taken in the transactions of the assembly of which he is a member. The existence and authority of legislative assemblies depend upon the recognition of this fundamental law. This is due not less to the dignity of the assembly and the rights of its members than to the people they represent. An act of violence against a member is an act of insurrection against the people he represents. It cannot be justified by any delinquency or wrong on the part of the representative which they have not authorized, and for which they ought not to be held responsible, or deprived of the rights of representation.

These prerogatives of the representative are so much a matter of public concern that they cannot be taken away by any act of Assembly of which he is a member, except by an order of expulsion or its equivalent, or annulled by the Legislature, and so far as they secure to him the right of attendance, it is not in the power of the representative to waive or surrender them. In his privileges are involved the right of representation of the people, and upon their proper recognition the existence of representative Government and of political liberty depends. The Committee is therefore of the opinion that in the assault upon the person of Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, on account of words spoken in debate, and for the acknowledged purpose of disgracing him as a member of the House, and thereby depriving him of his due and just influence and power as a member of this House, the Hon. Mr. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky, committed an inexcusable breach of the privileges of this House as well as of the people represented by Mr. GRINNELL, for which no provocation or justification can be pleaded, and which merits the strongest condemnation that it is in the power of the House to impose. In forming this opinion the Committee has not overlooked the circumstances out of which the assault originated, and which, have been pleaded as ground justifiable provocation. The imputation of cowardice to an officer of the army is an offence to which no reply can be made. It is difficult to prove the existence of personal courage. A man's character in this respect must be in great degree a matter of opinion. When it becomes necessary to make an imputation of this character against a member of the House, it should be done with the formality of a charge of official misconduct, accompanied by a statement of the facts upon which it is based, and by which it is to be inferred or proved. The Committee is unable to find in this case any justification or imputation of this character against the Representative from Kentucky. His military services were voluntarily rendered in favor of the Government under which the House holds all its privileges and powers against a large portion of the people of his own State, as well as against his immediate fellow-citizens, relatives and friends. If anything would justify a resort to violence, which the Committee denies, it might perhaps be found in an imputation of this kind. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the House express its disapproval of the personal reflection of Hon. Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, upon the character of Hon. Mr. ROUSSEAU, as a violation of the orders of the House, and a breach of the privileges of its members. It appears from the evidence that three persons were present with arms at the time of the assault. One of them, at least, had been informed of its probable occurrence, and all of them expressed to the Committee their intention to take part in the affair in the event of any unexpected interference on the part of outside parties on either side. It appears to the Committee, after mature deliberation, that inasmuch as this occurred in a premeditated and actual assault upon the person of a member of this House, such presence and participation was an offence against the public peace and the privileges of this House, which ought not to pass unnoticed. It is, therefore, recommended that these parties be brought to the bar of the House and held subject to its orders. In these recommendations the Committee has performed the duty with which it was charged, but it is, perhaps, proper, in addition to what has been said, to call the attention of the House to the necessity of enforcing the rules of the House against personalities in debate. These rules are founded in natural reason and right, as well as in ancient Parliamentary law. It is the duty of every member of the House to see that they are observed. This depends more upon the temper and purpose of the House than upon its officers. If the members of the House regard with indifference the violation of the rules of debate in this connection, the dignity of the House, the privileges of its members and the rights of the people they represent cannot be maintained. Upon a full and careful consideration of all the facts in this case, the Committee reports the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Hon. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, a representative from Kentucky, by committing an assault upon the person of the Hon. J. B. GRINNELL a Representative from the State of Iowa, for words spoken in debate, has justly forfeited his privileges as a member of this House and is hereby expelled.

Resolved, That the personal reflections made by Mr. GRINNELL, a Representative from the State of Iowa, in presence of the House, upon the character of Mr. ROUSSEAU, a Representative from the State of Kentucky, were a violation of the rules regulating debate and the privileges of its members founded thereon, and merit the disapproval of the House

Resolved, That CHARLES D. PENNYBACKER, of Kentucky, L. B. GRIGSBY, of Kentucky, and JOHN S. MCGRAW, of Ohio, by their presence and participation in a premeditated assault between Hon. Mr. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky, and Hon. Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, on account of words spoken in debate, in which the persons, if not the lives, of members of this House were imperilled, were guilty of a violation of its privileges, and they are hereby ordered to be brought to the bar of this House, to answer for their contempt of its privileges.

(Signed) R. P. SPALDING.
N. P. BANKS.
M. RUSSELL THAYER.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

The undersigned concur with the majority of the Committee in holding that Gen. ROUSSEAU, in his assault upon Mr. GRINNELL, was guilty of a violation of the privileges of this House, for which there was no justification; but considering the very gross provocation received by Gen. ROUSSEAU, the wanton and unjust imputations cast upon his military character and services, the failure of the House to protect him from an assault unwarrantable in itself and a violation of the privileges of the House, and the absence of any intention to inflict severe bodily injury upon Mr. GRINNELL, they are of opinion that expulsion is a punishment more severe than justice or public interest requires. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following instead of the first of the series reported by the majority of the Committee:

Resolved, That Hon. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU be summoned to the bar of the House, and be there publicly reprimanded by the Speaker, for the violation of the rights and privileges of the House of which he was guilty in the personal assault committed by him upon Hon. J. B. GRINNELL, for words spoken in debate. In recommending the adoption of the other resolutions reported by the Committee, the undersigned fully concur.

HENRY J. RAYMOND,
JOHN HOGAN.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, made the point of order upon the second resolution reported by the Committee. That Mr. GRINNELL, having been called to order in the House, first by two members and then by the Speaker, and the House having declined at that time to take any further notice of the language used, and having permitted him to proceed, the House was thereby barred from taking any action against him for the words spoken at that time. He argued at considerable length in support of his position, maintaining that although the resolution referring the matter to the Committee might be held to give such authority to it, yet the House could not depute a power which it did not itself possess.

The Speaker stated that this point of order involved all the rules and usage in regard to calling to order, and also the power and extent of the Committee's authority under the resolution. The sixty-first rule was adopted by the First Congress, in 1789; the sixty-second rule was proposed by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in 1832. Its history was that Mr. STANSBERRY, of Ohio, had denounced Speaker STEVENSON's political course, quite bitterly, but had not been called to order at the time. The next day a resolution was introduced censuring him, which, after an exciting debate, prevailed by a large majority. There was no *Congressional Globe* at the time, and there was a question as to the exact words of the member. Mr. ADAMS then offered this new rule, which was adopted by a subsequent Congress. The sixty-second rule, in its first division, says that the person calling a member to order for this rule implies that the primary duty of calling to order is upon members on the floor, who shall repeat the words "excepted to," and they shall be taken down. If the Speaker rules against them, any member, by the sixty-first rule, can require the offending member to take his seat. He can go further and require him to stop absolutely, unless a majority allow him to go on. Any member can go still further, and move a vote of censure. The Speaker cannot by this rule prevent him from continuing his speech, but a single member can, unless a majority vote permission. The last part of the sixty-second rule states that a member shall not be censured if any other business has transpired after the objectionable words, and before exceptions to them shall have been taken. The Speaker holds that calling to order is taking exceptions, even if the rule is not pushed to its extremest rigor at the time. Mr. GRINNELL was called to order twice, and ruled out of order both times by the Chair. Any one of the one hundred and eighty members of the House could, under the rule, have required him to take his seat and suspend his speech unless permitted by a majority to proceed. But no one did so. When the members of the House grant unanimous consent, as in this case, for a personal explanation, which speakers always dislike on account of their personalities and for which their consent is not asked, the usage has been almost invariably that the Chair does not volunteer to check them, but waits for some member to call to order and then promptly rules. One of the few exceptions was the present Speaker himself calling Mr. GRINNELL to order after he had been twice decided out of order on points made by others. But the resolution unanimously adopted by the House settles the question. It gave the Committee full authority to investigate the subject of an assault because of words spoken in debate, and to report such resolutions as may be deemed necessary for the vindication of the privileges of the House and the protection of its members, and as the resolution under which they act connected the two transactions together as closely as cause and effect, the Chair holds that the second resolution is not out of order.

Mr. SPALDING, Chairman of the Select Committee, opened the debate, and argued that when the Constitution provided that a member should not be called to account elsewhere for words spoken in debate, it meant not only that he should be free from liability to libel suits, &c., but free also from physical assault.

Mr. WRIGHT demanded to be informed whether the gentleman from Ohio meant to say that a member might indulge in blackguardism in the House, and that a member assailed by him could not protect himself? It was the duty of the Speaker to protect a member, and if he did not do so, it was the duty of the member assailed to protect himself.

Mr. SAALDING replied that the Committee held that no words spoken in debate were a justification for any member to assault and beat another member, and in that he (Mr. SPALDING) agreed without hesitation. No words could be uttered on this floor in regard to a member that would justify the infliction of a blow, either on this floor or elsewhere.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, asked whether, if a member maliciously departed from the subject of debate, and charged another member, an officer of the army, for instance, with cowardice, that came within the definition of words spoken in debate? [Laughter.]

Mr. SPALDING made no response, but proceeded with his argument. Whenever, he said, anybody eulogized LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU as a patriot, a soldier, an officer who, in the hour of his country's danger, did as much with his bright blade as any other man from the old State of Kentucky, he would say amen to that, and even go better. [Laughter.] If he had read aright, in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville and Murfreesboro, the white plume of the gallant HARRY of Navarre might well have paled before that of ROUSSEAU. He doubted not his chivalry or his courage. No man, woman or child in the country had a right to disparage the fair military fame of LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU. Sitting in his seat here, his blood chilled in his veins when he listened to an imputation to that effect. He could not for a moment countenance, and would set the seal of his reprehension on it. But the more elevated the character of ROUSSEAU, the more of a gentleman and hero he was, the worse was his case as an example for all time to come for the House of Representatives. This hero, this patriot, this high-minded gentleman has seen fit, notwithstanding his four years' discipline in the school of the army, to break over the discipline imposed by the Constitution of the country and by Parliamentary law to violate not merely the privileges of a member of the House but one of the dearest and most hallowed privileges of the people of the country, because the liberty of the people depended mainly on the freedom of debate in the Congress of the United States. This ignominious blow had been inflicted on the person of a member of the House, and the House was called upon to say whether it would vindicate its privileges. The majority of the Committee had, with great reluctance, come to the conclusion that it must recommend expulsion as the only adequate penalty for an offence committed with so much coolness and deliberation and under such aggravated circumstances. If it was the last vote he should be called upon to give in the House he should do violence to his conscience, if he gave it for anything less than expulsion, knowing as he did that the offence had been clearly and perfectly proved, and knowing the consequences that would be attached to any lapse of the House in passing over such an infringement of its high privileges. The provocation was great, but the provocation did not present a justification. There was no excuse for one member inflicting personal violence on his brother member.

Mr. WRIGHT asked Mr. SPALDING what he would do if assailed with language so gross as that applied to the gentleman from Kentucky, tending to degrade him among his associates.

Mr. SPALDING replied that if he himself could have used language impugning the heroism and courage of the member from Kentucky, he could not have any objection to the House expelling him; but were they to return to the scenes of barbarism, and was the Hall of the House of Representatives to be converted hereafter, through any notions of high-minded chivalry, into a bear garden, instead of a hall of legislation? That was the great point, and for its decision they would have to answer to their constituency.

Some discussion in reference to the outside parties named in the second resolution took place between Mr. SPALDING and Messrs ELDRIDGE and JOHNSON, the two latter gentlemen contending that the Committee had no jurisdiction over those persons and that they had not been notified of their being charged with an offence and had not had any privilege of cross-examining or producing witnesses.

Mr. HALE offered the following as an amendment for the first resolution of the Committee:

Resolved, That the House, while expressing its unqualified condemnation and reprobation of the practice of personal reflections and remarks on the floor of the House, reflecting on the character of members, and also of acts of violence toward members on any provocation of words, however severe and unmerited; and while expressly asserting its power and authority to protect the privileges of its members, both as respects person and character, yet under all the circumstances of the case, deems it inexpedient to take any further action on the matter of privilege now pending so far as affecting Hon. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU and Hon. JOSHUA B. GRINNELL.

Mr. HALE yielded to a motion to adjourn, when

COMPENSATION OF CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. NIBLACK, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to provide for and to regulate the compensation of Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress. Read twice, ordered to be printed, and postponed till Wednesday next.

The bill fixes the compensation at $8,000 for each Congress, and mileage at the rate of 10 cents per mile. The President of the Senate is to have the same compensation as the Vice-President of the United States, and the Speaker is to have double the compensation of members, except as to mileage, which is to be the same. In case of the death of a member his representatives are to receive at the rate of $4,000 per annum from the date of the commencement of Congress up to the time of death, and his successor is to be paid from that day. The bill is to apply to the members of the present Congress from the 4th of March, 1866, except as to mileage.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. CONKLING.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, from the Special Committee on charges against Mr. CONKLING, reported in part, with the testimony and the arguments of counsel, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The report completely exonerates Mr. CONKLING and brands the statement in Gen. FRY's letter as not only unfounded in fact, but maliciously untrue. The House at 4.20 adjourned.

VIRGINIA.

The Freedmen—Call for a State Convention at Petersburgh on the 26th Inst.—Gen. Lee in his Summer Retreat.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 12.

The St. Clair farm, near Hampton, upon which about 1,300 freed people are quartered, has been turned over to its owners by the Government.

At a regular meeting of the Johnson Constitution Club of Portsmouth, Va., held a few days since, it was unanimously resolved, that a Committee be appointed for the purpose of calling a State Convention to elect delegates to the National Union Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th day of August, 1866; in accordance with which the Committee appointed have issued the following call:

Pursuant to said resolution a State Convention is hereby called to meet at Petersburg, Va., on the 26th day of July, to consist of one delegate to every fifty votes cast at the last election from each city and county, and one delegate at large from each city and town. Such delegates will be elected by called meetings of such citizens as support the President in his efforts at reconstruction. Since the great object of this National Union Convention is the restoration to the South of their rights under the Constitution, it is earnestly requested that each city and county send its full representation, and such editors throughout the State as are favorable to this call, are respectfully requested to publish the above notice. Signed by the Committee.

Gen. LEE has engaged a cottage at the Rockbridge Baths, Va., and himself and Mrs. LEE are expected there to-day.

Murders in Cincinnati—Two Men Killed—Losses by the Late Fire.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 14.

Two deliberate murders were committed in this city last night. EDWIN HARPENZ, from Gordon, Ohio, was murdered for money, and a laborer named KELLY, by a neighbor, for revenge.

The loss by the burning of the Academy of Music was greater than was at first supposed. WEINER & GERARD, piano dealers, Mrs. STARLING, millinery, and others, lose $40,000, making a total of $65,000; insurance, $33,000.

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE EAST.

Reception of the General in Boston—Welcome by Gov. Bullock—What the General is Doing, and what he is Going to Do.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 14.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN was formally received this forenoon at the City Hall, the members of the City Government and a large number of citizens uniting to give him a welcome. Short speeches were made, and a band of music was in attendance. The affair passed off with great cheering and general satisfaction.

At 10 o'clock the General proceeded to the State House, where he was received by Gov. BULLOCK, and warmly welcomed to the hospitalities of the old Bay State. Several officers of the Second and Thirty-third Massachusetts Regiments, which were in SHERMAN's army on their march to the sea, were here to greet their old commander. Among them were Gens. UNDERWOOD and COGGSWELL. The battle flags of the regiments were displayed, and the scene was one of great interest.

This afternoon Gen. SHERMAN will visit the Navy-yard, Bunker Hill Monument, Harvard College and other places of interest.

On Monday there will be a grand reception at Faneuil Hall, and on Tuesday he will take his departure for Hanover, N. H., passing through Lowell.

Gen. SHERMAN goes to New-Hampshire to attend Commencement of Dartmouth College.

His Arrival and Reception—He Addresses the Students and the Merchants.

From the New-Haven Palladium, July 13.

According to programme the hero of Atlanta arrived this morning on the 8 o'clock train from Stamford. At the depot the train was met by the populace, and a rousing time there was for a few minutes. As the reception was not to take place there, however, the General was, by a flank movement, slipped into a carriage in waiting, and in company with His Honor Mayor SPERRY, Gen. RUSSELL and other prominent gentlemen, driven to the New-Haven Hotel, where a sumptuous breakfast awaited him.

After breakfast the General, in company with the Mayor, Gen. RUSSELL and Prof. Lyman, of Yale, was driven to the college grounds. The students were drawn up in a semi-circle in front of the library building to receive the distinguished visitor, and the Faculty, headed by Prof. NOAH PORTER, awaited him in the alcove of the building. When the General arrived the students greeted him with nine magnificent cheers, and the Beethoven Society of Yale rendered "The Soldiers' Chorus," from Ernani, in their usual superb style.

Being requested to address the students Gen. SHERMAN acquiesced, and proceeded to speak to them from the steps of the Library building. He spoke to them substantially as follows. Alluding to the pleasure which he felt at meeting the students of the College, he said: "You cannot appreciate too highly the value of every variety of knowledge. No subject is ever studied, no tool is ever invented, which does not find its duplicate at some time. Subjects which may seem to you the most useless, the study of Latin, or Greek, or chemistry, for instance, will always, at some time of your life, come in play. The most successful men I have ever seen have been nominally uneducated men: but they have been men who used whatever they once had learned. Whatever you study learn well. Digest it so that it becomes yourself. If you pursue this course and take one definite object in life to accomplish which you bend every endeavor, you will succeed. The humblest of you with this singleness and intensity of purpose will infallibly succeed.

You are patriotic here, I suppose. This is a patriotic place. Let me tell you to love the Stars and Stripes. Look at the old flag as an object almost of religious reverence. As you go out into life you will find opportunities enough to stand up for it—you may even have a chance to fight for it. I tell you that before you pass from the stage there will be fighting, in comparison with which mine will seem slight, and I have had enough. Thanking you again for your kind reception I bid you good day.

After the speech, which was received with nine more cheers, the General reëntered the carriage and was driven to the Merchants' Exchange.

The advent of the General into the Exchange was the signal for a rush inside. In a moment every seat was occupied—the very flower of our city's prominent merchants and business men being represented. On the platform the people now also saw Judge CHARLES SHERMAN, of Washington, D. C., a brother of the distinguished General.

The assemblage was called to order by Ex-Mayor TYLER. Mayor SPERRY then addressed the meeting in a few words, expressing his pleasure at the privilege of introducing so distinguished a man as the General. Our gallant state could properly claim him, yet she would not. His fame was world-wide, and his residence the Union. [Applause.] While the story of the grand march should live in history, so long would the name of SHERMAN be remembered with at least respect by the nations of the earth. [Applause.] The General was then presented.

As he arose a tempest of applause greeted him. Hats were thrown into the air and swung by hundreds, and cheer after cheer was given with immense power. After the storm had subsided, the General stepped forward and spoke substantially as follows:

He would prefer to remain silent. But as he must speak, he would speak briefly. Of course he was a stranger personally in Connecticut, yet the name of SHERMAN—alluding to him of Revolutionary fame—had become familiar to men of Connecticut long ago. Our family does not claim to be descended from the great ROGER, yet we slip in a claim of family connectionship when we get a chance. He came from the ROGER MINOR SHERMAN family; we from the Judge TAYLOR SHERMANS, with whose descendants we yesterday, in Norwalk, spent the day. Both families bore reputations for virtue and unspotted integrity, I believe. The whole family of Shermans hail from Connecticut; and I, though a Western man, willingly admit that I am a full-blooded Yankee.

I doubt whether any of us are the architects of our fortunes. We receive impressions; what we see and hear our senses take in, and all go to form our characters. I am proud to say, also, that I am a citizen of the United States, and an officer of the United States Army. I care not where I reside—East, West, North or South—so long as I can render service to my country.

In the West we are still a young people, and we are a great country. But wherever you go in the West—far west of the Rocky Mountains, there you will find the indomitable Yankee—there you will see evidences of his manufacturing skill and mercantile ability. Even in California I have run against (turning to Prof. LYMAN) one of New-England's sons whom I respect most highly.

But gentlemen this Merchants Exchange is not exactly the place for me to deliver a lengthy speech. But I am glad to come here and meet so many representatives of the mercantile skill and talent which so eminently characterizes New-England. As a branch of New-England's enterprise is here represented, I am glad to be able to be here. The integrity and far sightedness of New-England's merchants is proverbial. Long live her institutions and long live her prosperity. Gentlemen I thank you for your favor this morning. [Tremendous applause.]

After the applause had ceased, Ex-Mayor TYLER stepped forward, and in the name of the Exchange, of which he is President, welcomed the General.

OHIO.

The Ohio Democracy and the National Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Friday, July 13.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying out the coöperation proposed by the platform adopted at the recent Democratic State Convention of the State Democracy, the Executive Committee be authorized to appoint four Senatorial delegates to the Philadelphia National Union Convention, to be held on the 14th of August, members of the Democratic Party, in accordance with the suggestion of Messrs. RANDALL, CAMPBELL and BLAIR, on behalf of the National Union Committee, and that the Executive Committee also be authorized to issue an address to the Democracy of the several Congressional Districts, recommending the appointment by their several County Central Committees, or by District Conventions, of two members of the Democratic Party, as delegates from such districts, as also suggested by said National Union Committee.

The Georgia Equal Rights Freedmen's Association.

AUGUSTA, GA., Saturday, July 14.

The Georgia Equal Rights Association of Freedmen, representing 24 counties of this State, after a session of three days, has adjourned.

The object of the Convention was to examine into the conduct of J. E. BRYANT, President of the Association and editor of the *Loyal Georgian*.

Mr. BRYANT was accused of swindling the freedmen. After an *ex parte* hearing, without summoning witnesses, the investigating committee reported favorably to Mr. BRYANT, adding a resolution condemning the use to which he applied the *Loyal Georgian* in attacking Gen. TILLSON, and demanding that it should cease.

Upon invitation Gen. TILLSON addressed the Convention, saying that it was his duty to inform the members that BRYANT "is a liar and a swindler." The course he is pursuing is injurious to the colored race. He urged members against giving him any support or countenance. The Convention then passed a resolution thanking Gen. TILLSON for his speech and information.

GEN. STEEDMAN'S TOUR.

Visit of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton to Texas—They are Satisfied with the Management of the Freedmen's Bureau.

GALVESTON, Friday, July 6.

Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON leave here for New-Orleans to-day. They have visited portions of the interior of this State, and express satisfaction with the former and present management of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Nothing has been heard of Gen. GREGORY.

Head Centre Stephens in Jail.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 14.

The gentleman who became bail for Head Centre STEPHENS in the suit of P. A. SINNOTT surrendered him to-day into the hands of the constable, and the Head Centre was committed to jail. Mr. SINNOTT sues for a debt of $4,000, and the bail required is $7,000.

From Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, July 13.

The brig *Olga*, from New-York, with ice, hay and tar, went ashore while in charge of a pilot, last evening, and is a total wreck.

The Bremen bark *Fortune*, with 167 passengers from Bremen, all in good health, has just arrived.

Fire in Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, July 14.

A fire broke out here last evening which destroyed FORD & KIMBALL's extensive iron foundry, with the outbuildings; B. F. DUNKLEE & Co.'s large machine shops, and three dwelling houses. The loss amounts to $40,000; less than half of which was insured.

Philadelphia City Commissioner.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 14.

Judge ALLISON decided this morning that Major DAVID P. WEAVER, Democrat, was legally elected City Commissioner over JOHN GIVEN, Republican, at the election last October, by seventy majority.

Relief for Portland at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 14.

Citizens are busy collecting money to send to the Portland sufferers. It is estimated that $10,000 will be raised. This is the hottest day of the year Thermometer 80°.

The Red White and Blue.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 14.

The little ship *Red White and Blue* was spoken on the 11th inst., 35 miles east by south from Barnegat, all well, by schooner *Peqonneck*, arrived here.

The Plasterers' Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 14.

The Plasterers' Convention adjourned to-day, to meet at Baltimore on the second Monday in July, 1867.

The Niagara of the West—A World's Wonder—The Great Shoshone Falls.

From the Salt Lake (Union) Vedette, May 31.

Away in the wilds of Idaho, midway between Salt Lake and Oregon, the air is thundered and the earth is rent by a cataract as imposing as Niagara. Situate on the sage-brush plains, which calmly sleep between the Rocky Mountains and the Cascade Range, and are alike untenanted by Ceres or the god of gold, the Great Shoshone is a world wonder, which for savage scenery and power sublime stands unrivalled in America. These falls of the Snake or Lewis Fork of the Columbia have been but a couple of years discovered, and have been seen as yet by scarce as many scores of white men; but before a few more years, with steam communication stretching from Salt Lake to the Columbia, their shrine is destined to have its thousands of worshippers and sight-seers every season, from the travel across the Continent.

They lie a few miles off from the Overland Stage-route running northwesterly between Salt Lake and Boise cities, and half way (or about 200 miles) from those said capitals of Idaho and Utah. Neither LEWIS and CLARKE, in their travelings through this country sixty years since, nor FREMONT, STEVENS, and certain others of later years, not to speak of the immigrants to Oregon and California from 1847 to 1863, discovered—even accidentally—this Western queen of cataracts. This honor seems to have rested in reserve for parties of cavalry, commanded respectively by Col STEINBERGER, First Washington Territory Infantry Major TRUAX and Capt. DRAKE, First Oregon Cavalry, while scouting after Indians in the Summer of 1863.

The river, about two hundred yards in width, coming slowly from the southeast, overtowered by perpendicular walls of basaltic rock, over eight hundred feet high, suddenly expands into a basin of twice its width, and there is divided into a half dozen streams by dark-looking rocks which raise their gloomy crests above the sparkling surf of the maddened waters. Every stream rushes over a fall of thirty feet, and every fall is of a different shape, seeming fanciful and fluctuating, yet physically fixed, as they have ever been while centuries like shadows have flown over them. The river, resuming its course, is again divided, and takes a second tumble of sixty feet still further, but this time by only three different streams. Three falls are the result; one on each side, unbroken and falling in solid sheets; the central one being formed by seven fan-shape steppes of rock. From one of these benches to the other underneath, the water falls in a smooth, transparent sheet, forming a cascade unsurpassed in the world, and contrasting strangely, by its dark transparent color, with the rustling, roaring, foaming streams surrounding it both above and at the sides. The river becomes once more smooth and dark in color. Its banks suddenly jut out from both sides, narrowing the channel to four hundred feet; and through this gap the confined mass of water precipitates itself in one whole volume, without break or hindrance, into an abyss almost three hundred feet in depth. No pen can describe this scene. This is in reality the "Great Fall," and is well worthy of its name, leaping as it does from the loom of nature like a colossal sheet of silver.

Forming a slight horse-shoe, its central waters appear blue until they meet the spray that rises heavenward from the foot of the foaming cataract. The sides are frayed into foam, and remind one of the pictured avalanches in the Alps. Right on the edge of the fall stands a lone pillar of gray sandstone, on whose summit, undisturbed by the whiz of waters or the fear of fate fast yawning on their eyrie, a pair of bald-headed eagles have built their nest, and are now rearing their young, secure in sight of the sublimity and solitude surrounding. The cataract's sound, but slightly heard above, is absolutely deafening as you reach the river's base, the roar of the falls, confined as it is by the high walls of the canyon, rushing down the chasm and increasing in volume as it rolls, so as to be heard fully thirty miles southwest. Close to the cataract is a square-shaped cave of fifteen feet each side and twenty high, whose walls are supported by basaltic columns, the regularity of whose formation is unsurpassed by anything in the Isle of Staffa or the Giant's Causeway. Sliding out of this cave, and falling about eight feet on to a grassy slope that leads to the water's edge, you are right in the middle of the mist, and wet through in an instant. It is here that, by looking up, the enormous altitude of the fall can be realized, and the first feeling is one of self-preservation, an involuntary drawing back, for the whole mass seems ready to drop and crush you where you stand. Never can the weird beauty of this scene be forgotten by beholders.

The white foaming waters form a brilliant background to the magic prisms pictured by the spray. The dark, frowning rocks, relieved by the bright green junipers, make a fitting frame for this magnificent sight, second to none in point of volume, as it is second to none in savage grandeur. As measured by officers of the First Oregon infantry, encamped adjoining, the main fall is 210 feet from the edge to the level of the water below. The upper falls have not yet been measured, but the total fall of the river, on the three distinct tumbles it takes, cannot be less than three hundred feet, while the river itself is over four hundred feet at its narrowest width. The channel of the stream below the falls is a chasm 1,600 feet in width, and 1,000 in depth, with perpendicular walls of rock inclosing it.

Writers who have visited Niagara state that it cannot compare with these falls of the Snake River, Idaho. A volume might be written on this wonder of the West, and withal not half exhaust its interest. The outstretched earth overlooked by the everlasting mountains, mighty pyramids of stone that rear their snow-capped bastions to the skies—the prancing fountains and the pouring floods—the solemn caves and continental clouds, true vaults of earth and stalactites of heaven—are fit surroundings of these great Western falls, which soon shall mock the magic art of Eastern ones, and sink them into insignificance.

LIGHTNING FREAKS.—During the heavy thunder shower of last Sunday afternoon, the house of PATRICK REAGAN, of West Boylston, was struck and considerably riddled by the lightning. Mr. REAGAN was considerably injured. The fluid tore one boot nearly off his foot, and passed to the other foot, splitting one of his toes, and injuring the others. Mrs. REAGAN was also struck, receiving a wound in the leg. Both were insensible for a time, and Mr. REAGAN was thought to be dead, but they are now likely to recover. The house of Mr. HARPER and several trees in the vicinity were struck, but no serious damage was done. The house of S. S. HARTHAN, of Princeton, was struck by lightning and burned during the same shower. A dwelling house in Sutton was also considerably injured, and a woman was affected. A barn in the same town, near "Purgatory," was burned the same evening, with a horse and cow, and other stock. The house of GEORGE A. GIBBONS, in Whitinsville, was also struck, and the whole family were prostrated by the shock. A barn near by was burned, and two horses perished in the flames.—*Worcester Sun.*

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE REASON.

Lady, I see your eyes that glance my way;
I mark your radiant beauty as you move;
I know that at a word which I might say,
Love would be met by love.

Why is it that I leave that word unsaid?
Why am I gravest to your brightest smiles?
And wherefore do I turn a listless head
Deaf to your queenly wiles?

I know how many seek you, whom the spell
Of your fair face draws all resistless on:
How your soft-syllabled "No" has oft to tell
You are not lightly won.

I know that these you chill, and me you seek—
Me, not more worthy; me, so stern and still;
Nor am I silent from a fear to speak,
Or from divided will.

Nor deem it is in malice that I wait
Until that it might please me to repay
Love with the largess of myself—so late
From willing proud delay.

No, no. 'Twere basest treason even in thought,
To thy high soul, that should not stoop to sue;
To thee, to whom all lowly I have sought
To render homage due.

Lady, I have no love to give. Ere now
'Tis given, to one with face as fair as thine:
Few years had pass'd upon her ivory brow
When all her heart was mine.

Do I not claim her? *She is claimed:*—and I
Am happy, though sometimes mine eyes be dim;—
She whom God lent of His great charity
Hath now returned to him. W. J. L.

FAR AT SEA.

From All the Year Round.

I.

"Ah!" I says, "you've been a hard and a bitter mother to me; and yet it goes again the grit to turn one's back upon you. I've toiled on, and lived hard, and yet you've always showed me a cold, cruel face;" and as I said that, feeling quite heartsick, I leans my elbows on the side o' the ship, and my chin on my hands, and has a long, long look at the old country as we was leaving—perhaps to see no more.

I looked round, and there stood plenty tearful-eyed, and sad with all the lines of sorrow marked in their foreheads, while I could see lips trembling and breasts working with the pain they could hardly keep down. And then I don't know how it was, but it seemed to me that we thought together the same sad things, and that I knew their thoughts and they knew mine. There was all the old life—plain as could be; and then came the long, long struggle with sickness, and death, and want; and I knew that people said such poor folk should not marry, and many another bitter word, as if it was wrongful to love and try to be happy. The wind whistled through the ropes above our heads, and the clouds seemed gathering, too, in our hearts, for though the bitterness was gone, I could see plenty of sorrow and sadness all around.

"Won't do, my lad," I says, rousing up and wetting both hands as if I meant work; and then I goes down in the steerage to try and make things a bit comfortable, for you see all the poor things were in a most miserable state. Some was ill, some down-hearted, some drunk and foolish, some drunk and noisy, some drunk and quarrelsome. Then there was children crying, and women scolding, and altogether it was anything but a cheering prospect for the night, for, as you may say, we weren't shook down into shape yet.

"Good time coming," I says cheerily; and having no young ones of my own, I set to to help them as had. I got hold of a young shaver—about two and a half, I should think—and he was a-letting go right away as if he'd got all the trouble in the ship in his precious young head. But he soon turned quiet, playing with my knife, and all at once I finds as he'd made a hammock o' me, and had gone off as sound as a church. During the next three days its mother was very ill, poor thing, and I had to regularly mind the little one; and I did, too.

Well, 'tisn't a very pleasant life in the steerage of an emigrant ship bound for New-Zealand, 'specially if the weather's a bit rough; and so we found it. For the next morning, when I went on deck, there was a stiff breeze blowing, the ship heeling over; and as I thought the night before, so it was—there was nothing in sight but waves all round. One sailor did point to something which he said was home, but it might have been a cloud.

The fourth night had come, and as I lay in my berth listening to the "wash wash" of the water past the side of the ship, the creaking and groaning of the timbers, and every now and then the heavy bump of a wave against the side, I couldn't help thinking what a little there was between us and death; and somehow or other the serious thoughts that came kept me wide awake.

It was two bells, I think they call it, for they don't count time as we do ashore, when all at once I could hear as there was a great bustle up on deck, where all through the watches of the night everything's mostly very quiet. Then there came a good deal of tramping about and running to and fro; so I gets out of my berth, slips on one or two things, and goes cautiously up the ladder and gets my head above the hatchway, and then in a moment I saw what was up, and it gave me such a shock that I nearly let go my hold and fell back into the steerage. There was a thick cloud of smoke issuing out from between the hatches, right in the centre of the ship; and almost before I could thoroughly realize it all, or make myself believe as it was true, a woman ran shrieking along the deck in her night-dress, and calling out those fearful words on board ship—

"*Fire! fire! fire!*"

Hundreds of miles from land, standing on a few nailed-together pieces of wood, and them burning beneath your feet.

I couldn't help it: all my bitter feelings of being ill used came back, and I says to myself:

"Your usual luck, mate: wouldn't be you if you weren't unfortunate. But never mind; you have your choice, fire or water." And then I thought of the danger, and I ketches myself such a thump in the chest, and rolls up my sleeves, and goes up to the Captain as was busy giving his orders.

"What shall I do?" I says.

"Pump!" he shouts, "and fetch a dozen more up."

Lord bless you! I had 'em up in no time from amongst the crying women, and I found time, too, to get the women and children up on deck in the poop, which was furthest from the hatches, where the smoke kept pouring out, beside which the wind took it away from them.

There was plenty of shrieking and screaming at first; but they had got the right man in the right place when they chose that Captain, for he runs to the poop, where all the shivering things was a-standing, and with a few words he quiets them. Then he runs to the men as was scuffling about, here, there, and everywhere, and gets them all together; and then at last he gets a line of fellows with buckets, a lot more at the pumps, and some more at the little engine as was there; and then when all was ready, and every man was standing still at his post, he goes with some more to the hatches and drags up a couple, when up rose a regular pillar of fire and smoke, with a snaky, quiet movement, and in a moment every face was lit up, and there was quite a glare spreading far out to sea. Sails, cordage, masts, everything semed turned into gold. For a moment I couldn't help forgetting the danger, and thinking what a beautiful sight it was; when directly after there was a regular ringing cheer, the engine and pumps went "clang-clang," and the water was teemed into the burning hold from bucket and engine-nozzle.

How the water hissed and sputtered! while volumes of smoke and steam rushed up where it had been all flame but a moment before, and as we saw this we cheered; but we'd nothing to cheer for; it was only the fire gathering strength; and then, as though laughing at the water we poured in, it came dashing, and crawling, and running up, licking the edges of the hatchway, and setting on fire the tarpaulins at the sides, and then it began to shoot and leap, as if to catch at the cordage and sails.

"Pour it in, my lads," shouted the captain. "Don't be afraid; we shan't run short of water, like they do at your London fires."

"No," says a chap on my side; "and there ain't no running away into the next street."

Then I saw the captain run to the man at the wheel, and he changed the course of the ship, so that all the smoke and flame went over the side; and then at it we went, sending in the water at a tremendous rate, but to all appearance it did no good—not a bit.

"Now, my lads," says the captain, "with a will;" and then we cheered again; and that noble fellow stood with the engine-nozzle in his hand, leaning right over the fiery hole, where the flames darted out, scorching him, and there he stood battling with them, and aiming the water where he thought best.

You see I stood close aside him, so that I could see all as he did—a brave fellow—and it was hot, too. You know I was taking the buckets as they were passed to me, and sending the water in with a regular splash as far as I could every time; and the captain nodded at me every now and then, and, "Well done!" he says, when it was him as ought to have had the praise.

It was like looking down into the mouth of a furnace; and, as far as I could see, we might just as well have been playing with a couple of boy's squirts; but I knew enough of duty to feel what I ought to do; and though I'd have liked to have been aside the wife to comfort her, my duty was to stand there a pouring in that there water till I couldn't do it no longer; and the more it didn't seem no good, the more I warmed up—obstinate like—and meant to try; for I didn't see any fun in being beaten off by a few flames and sparks, while the look as I got now and then from the captain went right through me, and in went the water.

All at once a lot of the sailors stops pumping and one shouts out:

"'Tain't no good, mates. Boats out!"

But he hadn't hardly said it, before I saw the captain dart back; and then there was a bright light as the copper branch of the hose-pipe flashed through the air, and then down came the sailor to the deck.

"Back to your work, men," sang out the captain; "and let a man go to the boat who dares!" And then they stood hanging about, muttering, and one Dutch chap pulls out a knife. Just at the same minute, too, a couple of the sailors as had been handing me the buckets strikes work too, a-saying they's be hanged if they'd stop there and be frizzled.

I felt that if the men did as they liked, it would be all over with us; and that meant a regular rush to the boats, while the poor women and children were left to burn; so what did I do but I ups with the leather bucket I had in my hand—I've often laughed since—and brings it down like a 'stinguisher right on the top of number one's head; as to t'other—he was a little chap, and I'm six foot and pretty strong—I gets hold of him by the scruff of the neck and strap of his trousers, and afore he knew where he was, I had him up in the air and over the hole where the flames were pouring up, and so close, too, that he could feel the scorching; and then—I ain't much given to swearing, but I rapped out something fierce, that if he didn't work I'd hurl him in.

Lord, you should have heard what a shriek there was as the fellow twisted about like an eel to get away, and then I put him a little nearer, when he begged and prayed to be put down, and he'd work till he dropped; and then up comes the captain, for he'd bolted off into the cabin, but now rushed out again with a revolver in each hand.

"Well done, my man," he shouts to me, for he saw what I did; and then he gives me one of the pistols, and swore he'd shoot the first man as disobeyed, and I'm blessed if I didn't believe he would, if they'd have tried it on; but they didn't, but began pumping away like mad again, and we two went to work pouring in the water, while I'm sure I heard a regular groan from the captain, though his face was like a bit o' wood.

This didn't take above five minutes, but I believe it lost us the ship, though we had seemed to make such a little impression when we turned on the water. But five minutes at such a time was ruin. The flame rose higher and higher, and the heat was awful; so that, do what we would, we were beat back, and instead of a quiet crawling flame now, there was a regular roar, and the wind set towards the great fiery tongues in a fierce draught.

"Stick to it, my man," says the captain, in a low voice. "It's our only chance."

"And I wouldn't give much for it, Sir," I says, in the same tone.

"Hush!" he says; and then to the men, "Pump away, my lads!"

They pumped away hearty enough, and kept trying on a cheer; but it soon could be seen with half an eye that the ship must go, for the flames darted up, and, almost before you knew it, the rigging was on fire, and the tongues like leaping from rope to rope, till the tarry things blazed furiously, right up to the mainmast-head, and little fiery drops of burning tar kept falling on to the deck, or cissing into the sea; while for far enough off, out into the dark night, the great flay sparks went flying along, for all the world like a beautiful golden snow storm.

"There," says the captain, throwing down the copper branch with which he had played on the fire, and shaking his fist right in the flames, so that they must have burnt it, "there," he says, savagely, "I've fought it out with you, and you've beat! Now for life saving!"

And then, quietly and coolly, he had one boat lowered down, with the first mate in and a crew of sailors, and the shrieking women and children lowered in, while the quiet ones he kept back. Then there was a water-cask and a lot of biscuit-bags thrown in, and that boat, well loaded, pushed off on the calm sea, and lay to, watching us. Then the second mate was ordered into the second boat, with a crew of sailors; water and bags of buscuit were thrust in, and then, well loaded with women and children, and one or two of the men passengers, that was carefully lowered down, unhooked and pushed off.

The other two boats were not swung over the sides, but lay between the masts of the ship, right in the middle of the deck, and were full of stores and odd things put there to be out of the way; but the captain and men left soon had tackling fastened to the boat that was right in front of the fire, and it was hauled up, swung clear, and lowered down with a couple of men in, and they rowed it back to the hinder part of the ship, while we who had been launching it had to make a regular dash through the flames, which now extended nearly across the deck. One man, however, did not dare come through, but plunged overboard and swam after the boat till he was took in.

"Now, then," said the captain, and the rest of the women were slung down.

I did not mean to go as long as I could help the captain: and then half a dozen of the men passengers were lowered down, and they were just going to shove off, when I shouts out:

"Stop!" and the captain turns round angrily to me, and I says, "No water!"

Sure enough they had none, and a little cask that stood on the deck was slung down, and they were going to shove off again, when I heard a shriek as went through and through me, and saw a bright glare; the man at the rudder leaned over, while at the same moment there was a roar and a rush of fearful light, and the great mainmast blazing from top to bottom, and covered with burning rope and canvas, toppled over towards where the boat lay, for the fire had been eating into it below deck for long enough. It was all in a moment, and like the flashing of shme great sheet of lightning, as in the midst of a wild and fearful cry it fell right towards the boat.

II.

That was a fearful moment, that was, and we held our breath with terror; and I—I could not help it—I covered my face with my hands and dared not look, till I heard a loud cheer, and saw the boat safely floating within a very few yards of the half-extinct mast which had narrowly missed falling upon the little haven of safety.

And now they were going to get the last boat out, and the three others lay off at a little distance, while above the hoarse orders of the captain there was the cracking and roar of the flames, now leaping up at a fearful rate. And yet it was a splendid sight, in spite of the horror; for every now and then pieces of the copper wire rope used in the rigging regularly caught fire, and burned with a most beautiful blue light, brighter than in any firework I ever saw: while now the foremast had taken fire, and the flames were tearing along the rigging till the ropes seemed illuminated with the little beads and tongues of fire. The heat grew awful, and every now and then pieces of blazing rope, spars, and blocks fell red-hot and glowing into the sea, to send up little columns of hissing steam. The whole of the centre of the ship was now on fire, and the flames rose prodigiously, floating off, and flashing amidst the clouds of smoke; while far away, still lightly flitted and spun about the golden flaky snow, eddying among the smoke, and darting far on high, in the most beautiful way imaginable.

I think I said before how the tremendous heat caused a regular draught to set toward the fire, so that as you were almost scorched before, the wind came with quite a cold rush behind; but then, how it made the flames to roar again, and burn more fiercely than ever! It was a sickening sight; for every now and then the cruel forky tongues seemed to keep lapping at and threatening us, and then dancing and licking everything up, as if in devilish joy at the prospect of soon devouring us poor sinners.

It was a horrible sight, and though I didn't show it, yet I could feel my heart sink every time I was idle for a few moments, when I went at it again like a savage. I didn't go on my knees to pray; but—I don't know—I *think* I prayed earnestly in my heart then, and though I would gladly have been with the wife safe in the other boat, yet I couldn't feel as it was suited with a fellow's duty to leave such a man as that captain had showed himself all in the lurch; so I says to myself:

"Be a man, too, Phil;" and I did try to, anyhow.

All at once the flames seemed to veer round and began blowing toward us, while the position of the boats were changed; and I couldn't understand it, till I saw the captain run from helping to get the last boat—the one as was on the deck close to the mizzenmast—over the side; and then I found it was the man had left the steering wheel, and had run up toward the boat.

"Back!" I heard the captain say; "back, or I'll fire!"

"Fire away, cap," says the man sulkily; "one may just as well die by fire one way as another, and I won't stand there and be burnt." And then the captain's hand—the one as held the pistol—fell down by his side, and he looked regularly done.

"What's up?" I says. "Can I do?" and I followed the captain to the wheel, which he turned so as to put the head of the ship right once more; and as he did it, she just changed round again; but while all this had been going on, the mizzen or third mast took fire, and now was blazing away fiercely.

"Hold on here, my man," says the captain, "and keep the wheel just as it is. That's right; hold the spokes firm; and if her head swings round, call to me to come and help you."

"All right," I says; "but mind, I don't understand it a bit." And now my troubles seemed to begin; for though it was bad enough to be bustling about fancying that the ship would either go down or you'd be burnt every moment, yet to stand stock-still holding on to the spokes of that wheel was awful, and do what I would to stop it, a regular tremble came all over me, and my knees kept on shake, shake, shake.

They got the boat over the side, and then the men rushed over one another to get in, and it was only by stamping about and hitting at them that the Captain got the poor chaps to take in the things they wanted; such as food, which he fetched out of the cabin himself; and water, which they did sling in, but dropped one little cask overboard. But, one way or another, he got them at last to take in a good many things such as they'd want, and a compass; and then, with three more men, he rushed down to the cabin again for more food—biscuit-bags—saying as the other boats would want more, and that we must supply 'em. And then up they came staggering and shaking, one man with a little water-keg, and the Captain with a side o' bacon, and two men with bags o' biscuit; and they goes to the side, and I wished my job was done as I saw 'em go.

All at once one of the men gives a yell, throws down his bag, and leaps bang overboard, and the others running after him, did so too; and then I could see that the cowardly beggars had pushed off—for they lay close under the side, where I couldn't see 'em before, and now they were rowing hard to get away, and I could see that the boat was so full that the least thing must make her fill and sink.

It was pitiful to hear the shrieks of those poor fellows as was left behind, as they swam with all their might to get up to the boat, and it was pitiful to see, for it was as light as day, and the waves that gently rose and fell seemed waves of blood—glowing blood—with golden crests as they softly broke. But though one man swam so fast that he got up to the boat, they pushed him off with the oars; and then I saw him cling to them, and one man pulled out a knife to stab at him if he came nearer; while just then I saw the boat-hook rise up and fall with a heavy thud on the poor chap's head, and he went under, and I said, "God help him!" for he came up no more.

There were two more swimming after them, and when the next saw all this, he just turned round and looked back at the ship, and paddled with his hands a bit, and then stretching them straight up toward the sky, he gave one wild, bitter shriek, and he went under; and this time I tried to say "God help him!" but it was only my lips that moved.

There was the other, though, a fine lusty young fellow, and as soon as he saw what took place, he turned off to the left, and tried to reach the nearest boat of the other three; and manfully he swam for it, raising himself well up in the water at every stroke, and gradually lessening the distance till he got close up to the stern, where I could see quite plain some one holding out his hands to him, and he was took aboard the boat.

Now all this took place in a very few minutes; and, in spite of the danger, we, the two last on board, could not help stopping to gaze at the terrible accident; but now the Captain comes up and takes my hand, and says:

"Brother, it was a cowardly, cruel, selfish action; and I don't know but what I'd rather die with a brave man than live with curs."

I know my hand shook, but I don't think my voice did, though I thought of life being sweet as I said to him:

"Is it very hard to die, Captain?"

"Yes," he says, "I believe it is, to a strong man; and as God gave us life, and we've done our duty so far, why we must finish it by trying to save two more."

"But how?" I says, getting hold of him.

"Don't leave the wheel," he says; and then, again, "But it don't matter—she makes no way. Lend a hand here."

And I helped him, and together, roasting almost, we dragged three great fowl-coops and a grating to the side, and he tied them together—lashed them, he called it—in no time; then we shoved them overboard; and as the vessel slowly swung round, we were out o' sight o' the boats, which were about a quarter of a mile off. He had a rope to the coops so that they could not float off, and as he told me I slid down on to them, and squatted there trembling, while he lowered down to me the little water-keg, some rope, the bacon, and two of the biscuit-bags. Then he pitched some loose pieces of woodwork, and the cover of the cabin stairs, and a hatch thing, and a tarpaulin into the water by me; slid down the rope, and was by my side in a few minutes; with the coops sinking about, so that I was glad to lower myself into the water and hold on.

"That's right," he says, opening his knife with his teeth, and cutting the rope, and then getting the tarpaulin and bits of wood and things in the centre in the handiest way possible—same as only a sailor could do. He tells me to hold on tight, and then, lowering himself into the water, he pushes off from the burning ship, and begins swimming and guiding our bit of raft away very slowly, but still further and further off.

"I'll lash the coops and the grating together," he says, "as soon as we're out of danger."

"Out of danger!" I says; "and when will that be?"

"Well," he says, "I mean when we are out of reach of being sucked down when she sinks."

"Will she sink?" I says.

"Yes," he says, "and before long now;" and then he went on swimming hard, while I could do nothing but watch first the boats, and then the burning ship.

It was grand, though awful, to see the noble vessel standing there like a pyramid of fire whose heat we could yet feel on our scorched faces. From every part now the flames were rushing, even from the cabin windows beneath where I had been so lately standing, and I could hardly keep from shuddering as I thought of the awful danger.

It was hard work forcing the raft through the water, on account of the breeze which set toward the ship; but we got further and further away, and were some distance off when the mizzen-mast went blazing over the side; but still the Captain said we were not safe, and swam on till we could feel the breeze; and at length, panting and exhausted, he hung on motionless, and said we must risk it now.

Then we were both silent, and watched the boats now further away from us, and the blazing ship seeming to be the centre of a glorious ring of light, on the outside of which, like sparks, we all lay waiting for the end we knew was sure to come. Everywhere else was dark as pitch, not even a star to be seen, while the waves just rose and curled a little over as they washed against our raft: excepting the dull roar and crackle of the flames, everything was as still as death.

All at once I started, for the Captain spoke sadly as he looked at his vessel; and out of the silence his voice sounded wild and strange:

"If I'd had a crew like you, my man, I think we could have saved her;" and then he spoke no more, for just then, from being quite still, the good ship seemed to roll a little toward us, and then to the other side, slowly and as if just bending to the breeze; and then we could almost see the water creeping up her burning sides, as clouds of steam arose; and with one calm, steady dip forward, she seemed to plunge right down beneath the golden waters. Then there was a rising and falling of the sea, and a deep, dense darkness, out of which close by me, came one of the bitterest, heart-tearing sobs I ever heard from the breast of man; and I did not speak, for I felt that it was the Captain sorrowing for the loss of his good ship.

For a good piece, the silence was as deep as the darkness, and then the Captain was the first to break it in quite a cheerful voice:

"Can you lay your hand on the rope?" he says; and I passed it to him, and then I could hear him in the dark, busily at work, tying and fastening; and at last he says: "Now crawl on again; it will bear you better;" and faint and wearily I managed to crawl on, and lay with my legs in the water, and my head on the bag of biscuit; and, directly after, I felt him crawl on too, and we took hold of hands and lay there in the deep darkness, while he said that prayer out aloud, in such a soft, deep voice—that prayer as we first learnt kneeling down years ago by our mother's knee. When he came to "Deliver us from evil," he stopped short; and soon, worn out, there in the great ocean, floating on few pieces of wood, we both felt in Whose hands we were, and slept till the warm bright sun shone upon us and told us that another day was here.

The first thing the Captain did was to stand up and look round, and then he said he could see only one boat; but he hoisted up one of the pieces of wood, and wedged it in the coop with a handkerchief flying at the top, after which we made a hearty meal of the biscuit, raw bacon and water. After this the Captain got one of the coops on the other, and by binding and lashing, he made a much higher and better raft, so that we could keep our biscuit and bacon out of the water and sit dry ourselves.

And so we lay all that day till toward evening, when we found that the boat was coming toward us, and just at dusk it was within hail; and if ever I'd felt hopeful or joyful before in my life, it was then. They had no room for us, but they took us in tow, and the weather keeping calm, we all rowed and worked in turns, steering according to the Captain's direction for the nearest land; for when our turn came we two went into the boat, and two others came out on to the raft, and so we toiled on for days, when one morning there was a joyful cry:

"A sail!" a sail!"

And it was, too, within a mile of us, plainer and plainer as that glorious sun rose; and then some laughed, some cried, and one or two seemed half mad with joy, as after a while she ran down toward us, picked us up, and proved to be a British man-of-war, homeward bound.

In another week I was back in the port I left, without clothes, without money, but with as good and true a friend in Captain Ellis as ever walked. I had life, and with it came hope; and somehow, since then, things have prospered with me in the old country—the old home that I once left to go far at sea.

SHOCKING.

From All the Year Round.

The other day, being at Seville, at the inn dinner of the Fonda de Paris, I saw an English lady thrown into great perturbation by the conduct of a Frenchman, her neighbor, who, having finished his plate of soup, and the *puchero* being somewhat tardy in making its appearance, drew forth a leathern case and a box of wax matches, and, having bitten the end off a very big and bad cigar, proceeded to light and smoke it. I do not think a Spaniard of any class, to the lowest, would have done this thing. Although smoking is common enough at Spanish dinner-tables, when only men or natives are present, the innate good-breeding of a *cabalero* would at once cause him to respect the presence of a lady and a stranger; and he would as soon think of kindling, unbidden, a weed before her as of omitting to cast himself (metaphorically) at her feet when he took his leave. Moreover, the Frenchman was wrong even in his manner of smoking. To consume a cigar at meal-times is not even *un costumbre del pais*—a custom of the country. It is rather a stupid solecism. Between soup and puchero, or fish and roast, you may just venture on a cigarito—a dainty roll of tobacco and tissue paper. Any other form of fumigation, ere the repast be over, is ill-mannered. The Gaul, however, thought no doubt, that to puff at one of the hideous lettuce-leaf sausages of the Regio Impérial at dinner-time was precisely the thing to do in Spain. He smoked at Seville, just as on a hot day, in an English coffee-room, he would have ordered turtle-soup, a beef-steak "well bleeding," and a pot of porter-beer. I only wonder that he did not come down to dinner at the Fonda de Paris in full bull-fighter's costume—green statin breeches, pink silk stockings, and his hair in a net, or strumming a guitar, or clacking a pair of castanets. Indeed, he grinned complacently as he pulled at the abominable brand, and looked round the table as though for approval. The Spaniards preserved a very grave aspect; and Don Shandero M'Gillicuddy, late of Buenos Ayres, my neighbor, whispered to me that he thought the Frenchman "vara rude." As for the English lady, she whs furious. She gathered up her skirts, grated away her chair, turned her left scapula full on the offending Frenchman, and I have no doubt wrote by the next post to Mr. John Murray, of Albemarle-street, indignantly to ask why English readers of the Handbook were not warned against the prevalence of this atrocious practice at Spanish dinner-tables. In fact, she did everything but quit the hospitable board. In remaining she showed wisdom; for Spain is not a country where you can afford to trifle with your meals. You had best gather your rosebuds while you may, and help yourself to the puchero whenever you have a chance. Ages may pass ere you get anything to eat again.

The Frenchman was not abashed by this palpable expression of distaste on the part of his fair neighbor. I had an over-the-way acquaintance with him, and, glancing in my direction, he simply gave a deprecatory shrug, and murmured "Ah! *c'est comme ca.*" SHOCKING! It never entered the honest fellow's head that he had been wanting in courtesy to the entire company, but he jumped at the conclusion that the demoiselle Anglaise was a faultless monster of prudery, and that the inhalation of tobacco-smoke at dinner time, the employment of a fork as a toothpick, the exhibition of ten thousand photographed "legs of the ballet" in the shop windows, and frequent reference to the anonymous or Bois de Boulogne world in conversation, were to her, and her sex and nation generally, things abhorent, criminal and "shocking."

The French, who never get hold of an apt notion or a true expression without wearing it threadbare and worrying it to death, and have even traditional jests against this country, which are transmitted from caricaturist to caricaturist, and from father to son, have built up the "faultless monster" to which I alluded above, and persist in believing that it is the ordinary type of the traveling Englishwoman. Oddly enough, while their ladies—and all other continental ladies—have borrowed from ours the quaint and becoming hat, the colored petticoats and stockings, and the high-heeled boots which of late years have made feminine juvenility so coquettish and so fascinating, no French draughtsman, no French word-painter, ever depicts the English young lady save as a tall, rigid, and angular female—comely of face if you will, but standing bolt upright as a life-guardsman, with her arms pendent, and her eyes demurely cast down. She always wears a straw bonnet of coal-scuttle form, or an enormous flap-hat with a green veil. Her hands, encased in beaver gloves, and her feet, which are in sandaled shoes, are very large. She usually carries a capacious reticule in variegated straw of a bold chess-board pattern. She seldom wears any crinoline, and her hair is arranged in long ringlets most deliciously drooping. She seldom opens her mouth but to ejaculate "Shocking!" It is absolutely astounding to find so accurate an observer and so graphic a narrator as Monsieur Théopile Gautier falling into this dull and false conventionalism in his charming book on Spain. He is describing Gibraltar, and is very particular in the portrayal of such a Mees Anglaise as I have sketched above. The fidelity of the portrait will of course be fully appreciated by all British officers who have mounted guard over the Pillars of Hercules. The ladies of the garrison at Gibraltar are not, it is true, so numerous as they might be. Calpe is not a popular station with military females. There is no native society beyond the families of the "Rock sio pions," who are usually dealers in mixed pickles and Allsopp's pale ale, and a few Spaniards who earn a remunerative but immoral livelihood by coining bad dollars and smuggling Manchester cottons and Bremen cigars through San Roque; and unfortunately, to ladies of a theological turn, one of the chief charms of a sojourn in a foreign garrison is here lacking. There is nobody to convert in Gibraltar but the Jews; and as it takes about a thousand pounds sterling to convert a Hebrew into a Christian—and a very indifferent Christian at that, for you have to set him up in business and provide for his relations to the third and fourth generation—missionary enterprise, to say the least, languishes. With all these drawbacks, I am told that English female society at the Rock is charming; that their costume, their features and their manners are alike sprightly and vivacious, and that the "girls of Gib," as regards that rapidity and entrain which are so pleasingly characteristic of modern life, are only second to the far-famed merry maidens of Montreal, whose scarlet Knickerbockers and twinkling feet disporting on the glassy surface of the Victoria "Rink," have led captive so many old British grenadiers. When a maiden of Montreal is unusually rapid—what is termed "fast" in this country—they say she is "two forty on a plank road," two minutes and forty seconds being the time in which a Canadian trotter will be backed to get over a mile of deal-boarded track.

Now, whatever could Monsieur Gautier have been thinking of so to libel the ladies of Gibraltar? They slow! They angular! They "*avec la dimarche d'un grenadier!*" They adicted to the national ejaculation of "Shocking!" That old oak, however, of prejudice is so very firmly rooted that generations, perhaps, will pass away ere foreigners begin to perceive that the stiff, reserved, Puritanical Englishman or Englishwoman, if they still indeed exist and travel on the Continent, have for sons and daughters ingenuous youths, who in volatile vivacity are not disposed to yield the palm to young France, and gaily-attired maidens, frolicsome, not to say frisky, in their demeanor. It is curious that the French, ordinarily so keen of perception and so shrewd in social dissection, should not, by this time, have discovered some other and really existent types of English tourists, male and female, to supply the place of the obsolete and well-nigh mythical "Mees," with her long ringlets, her green veil, her large hands and feet, and her figure full of awkward and ungainly angles. And may not the British Baronet, with his top-boots, and his bull-dog, and his hoarse cries for his servant "Jhon," and his perpetual thirst for "grogs," be reckoned among the extinct animals? I was reading only yesterday, in the Chronique of one of the minor Parisian journals, a couple of anecdotes most eloquent of the false medium through which we are still viewed by the lively Gaul. In the first, the scene is laid at the Grand Hotel. An Englishman is reading the *Times* and smoking a cigar. It is a step in advance, perhaps, that the Briton should have come to a *cabana* instead of pulling at a prodigiously long pipe. The Englishman happens to drop some hot ashes on the skirt of his coat. "Monsieur, Monsieur!" cries a Frenchman sitting by, "take care, you are on fire!" "Well, Sir," replies the Briton, indignant at being addressed by a person to whom he has not been formally introduced, "what is that to you? You have been on fire twenty minutes, and I never mentioned the fact." I refrain from giving the wonderful Anglo-French jargon in which the Englishman's reply is framed. The second anecdote is equally choice. An English nobleman is "enjoying his *villeggiatura* at Naples"—by which, I suppose, is meant that he is betting on the chances of a proximate eruption on Mount Vesuvius—when his faithful steward, Williams Johnson, arrives in hot haste from England. "Well, Williams," asks the nobleman, "what is the matter?" "If you please, Milor, your carriage-horses have dropped down dead." "Of what did they die?" "Of fatigue. They had to carry so much water to help put out the fire." "What fire?" "That of your lordship's country-house, which was burnt down on the day of the funeral." "Whose funeral?" "That of your lordship's mother, who died of grief on hearing that the law-suit on which your lordship's fortune depended had been decided against you." Charming anecdotes are these, are they not? The gentleman who popped them into his column of chit-chat gave them as being of perfect authenticity and quite recent occurrence, and signed his name at the bottom; and yet I think I have read two stories very closely resembling them in the admired collection of Monsieur Joseph Miller.

The Englishman who is the hero of cock-and-bull stories, and the English lady who is always veiling her face with her fan, and exclaiming "Shocking!" are so dear to the French and the general continental heart, that we must look for at least another half-century of railways, telegraphs, illustrated newspapers, and international colleges, before the mythical period passes away and the reign of substantial realism begins. I remember at the sumptuous Opera House at Genoa, seeing a ballet called "The Graceful Baboon," in which there was an English General who wore a swallow-tail coat with lapels, Hessian boots with tassels, a pig-tail, colossal bell-pull epaulettes, and a shirt-frill like unto that of Mr. Boatswain Chucks. The audience accepted him quite as a matter of course, as the ordinary and recognized type of an English military officer of high rank; and then I remembered that during our great war with France, Genoa had been once occupied by an English force under Lord William Bentinck, and that his lordship had probably passed bodily into the album of costumes of the Teatro Carlo Felice, and remained there unchangeable for fifty years. In like manner the Americans, irritated, many years since, by the strictures of Mrs. Trollope, and stung to the quick by her sneers at the national peculiarities of "calculating" and spitting, thought they could throw the taunt back in our teeth by assuming that we were a nation of cockneys, hopelessly given to misplacing our Hs. I had no sooner put down the lively chronique containing the Joe Millerisms, than I took up a copy of the New-York TIMES, a paper of very high character and respectability, and whose editor, Mr. Henry Raymond, one of the most distinguished of living American politicians, is doing good service to the Republic by striving—almost alone, unhappily—to stem the tide of the intolerance and tyranny of the dominant faction. In a leading article of the New-York TIMES I read that when the British lion was reproached with his blockade-running sins, and other violations of neutrality during the war, the hypocritical beast turned up his "cotton-colored eyes" and whimpered, "Thou cannot say Hi did it." The gentleman who wrote the leader doubtless thought he had hit us hard with that "Hi." He would have shot nearer the bull's-eye had he asked why Lord Russell is always "obleged" instead of obliged, and why the noble proprietor of Knowsley is Lord "Derby" to one set of politicians and Lord "Darby" to another. But these little niceties of criticism seem to escape our neighbors. The imputation of cockneyism is a bit of mud that will stick. The Americans have made up their minds that we are "Halways waunting the walue of hour harms," and "hexulting over hour appiness hunder the ouse of Anover." No disclaimers on our part will cause them to abandon their position. Nor in this case, nor in that of "Shocking," do we lie open, I venture to think, to accusations of a tu quoque nature. We caricature our neighbours more closely and observantly than they do us. We have found out long since that the Yankee is not invariably a sallow man in a broad-brimmed straw hat, and a suit of striped nankeen, who sits all day in a rocking-chair with his feet on the mantelpiece, sucking mint julep through a straw. We know the circumstances under which he will put his feet up, and the season most favorable to the consumption of juleps. We have even ceased to draw him as he really was frequently visible, some twenty years since, as a cadaverous straight-haired individual, clean shaved in a black tail-coat and pantaloons, a black satin waistcoat, and a fluffy hat stuck on the back of his head, and the integument of his left cheek much distended by a plug of tobacco.

The English painter of manners takes the modern American as he finds him: a tremendous dandy, rather "loud" in make-up, fiercely moustachioed and bearded, ringed and chained to the eyes, and, on the continent of Europe at least, quoting Rafaelles and Titians, Canovas and Thorwaldsens, as confidently as he would discourse of quartz or petroleum in Wall-street. We know that he has long since ceased to "calculate" or "reckon," and that it is much, now, if he "guesses" or "expects." Not long ago, at Venice, an old English traveler was telling me of an American family with whom he had traveled from Florence to Bologna. One of the young ladies of the party, it seems, did not approve of the railway accommodation, and addressed the Italian guard in this wise: "My Christian friend, is this a first-class kyar, or a cattle-wagon?" At a subsequent stage of the journey the eldest gentleman of the group had remarked: "Say, if any of you gals bought frames at Florence, I can supply you with a lot o' picturs I got at Rome, cheap." "They were model Yankees," the old English traveler chuckled, as he told me the story. "Not at all," I made bold to answer; "they were very exceptional Yankees indeed. They were, probably, shoddy people of the lowest class, rapidly enriched, and who had rushed off to Europe to air their new jewelry and their vulgarity." Nine-tenths of the Americans one meets traveling abroad now-a-days are well-informed and intelligent persons, often more fully appreciative of the beauties of art than middle-class English tourists. The American's ambition extends to everything, in the heavens above and on the earth beneath, and in the waters under the earth. If he doesn't appreciate Italian pictures, his wife and daughters will, so that at least there shall be a decent amount of connoisseurship in the family; whereas, to the middle-class English, foreign picture-galleries are usually an intolerable bore; the paterfamilias very probably labors, besides, under a vague and secretly uneasy feeling that it does not become a man with less than twenty thousand a year and a handle to his name to talk of Rafaelles and Titians. There may be vulgar pretenders among the Americans whom one meets roving through the churches and galleries of the Continent—among what nations are vulgarity and pretence not to be found?—but take them for all in all, the love and appreciation for high art, although its very elements are of yesterday's introduction, are more generally discriminated in the United States than in England. The amazing development of photography, and the consequent circulation of the noblest examples of art at very cheap rates, together with the American mania for traveling, are the leading causes of their precocious proficiency in studies in which our middle classes are, as yet, but timid and bungling beginners.

It is true that they have not yet learnt to discriminate between Englishmen whose speech is that of educated gentlemen, and those who put their Hs in the wrong place. Perhaps their ears are at fault. There are none so deaf as those who will not hear. But I adhere to my position, that we are able to jot down their little changes of manners more accurately than they are able to do ours. We do not wear our jokes against them threadbare, or worry their foibles to death after the French fashion. Pennsylvania repudiation was a good jest in its day, made all the more bitter by being almost wholly destitute of foundation in truth; but no one could help laughing at Sydey Smith's denunciations of the "men in drab," and his comically vindictive wish to cut up a Quaker, and apportion him, buttonless coat, broad-brimmed hat and all, among the defrauded bondholders. When it was discovered that Pennsylvania paid her obligations, the jokes about pails of whitewash grew stale, and we abandoned them for good. So it was with the great sea serpent. For years the English newspapers used to have their weekly quota of examples of American exaggeration and longbowism. We used to read about the cow which, being left out on a frosty night, never afterward gave anything but ice-creams; about the man who was so tall that he had to climb up a ladder to take his hat off; about the discontented clock down East, which struck work instead of the hours. These jokes, too, have now become stale, and barely suffice to gain a giggle from the sixpenny seats when emitted by the comic singer at a music-hall. Sarcasms anent American brag and buncomb have not quite died out from English conversation and English journalism; for, unfortunately, the newest file of American papers are full of evidence that buncomb and brag are, on the other side of the Atlantic, as current as ever.

How is it that, when foreigners wish to quiz us—however good-humoredly—they always date their witticisms from the morrow of the battle of Waterloo? The English began to be habitual travelers in the Autumn of 1815. To us who know, or fancy that we know ourselves, the changes which have taken place in our manners and customs since that period are marvelous; but to foreigners we seem to be precisely the same people who came rushing to Paris when the allies were in the Palais Royal, and have since overrun every nook and corner of Europe. We know what we were like in '15; we had been bereft for twelve years of the French fashions. It was only once in some months or so that a Paris bonnet, or the design for a Paris dress, was furtively conveyed to us from Nantes or Hamburg in a smuggling lugger. Of the French language and of French literature we were almost entirely ignorant. To be a fluent French scholar was to be put down either as a diplomatist or a spy; and not all diplomatists could speak French. We had not learned to waltz; and foreigners invited to the houses of English residents in Paris used to turn up their eyes at our barbarous country dances, and hoydenish Sir Roger de Coverley. We knew no soup but turtle and pea; no made dishes but irish stew and liver and bacon; no wines but port and sherry; claret gave us the cholic; champagne was only found on the tables of princes. We used to drink hot brandy-and-water in the morning. We used to get drunk after dinner. We had no soda-water. We had no cigars, and smoking a pipe was an amusement in Winter few persons besides ship captains, hackney-coachmen and Rev. Dr. Parr indulged. Our girls were bread-and-butter romps; our boys were coarse and often profligate hobbledehoys, whose idea of "life" was to drink punch at the Finish and beat the watch. Our fathers and mothers were staid, and prim, and somewhat sulky, and carried with them everywhere a bigoted hatred of Popery and a withering contempt of foreigners. This is what we were like in 1815; and in '15 I can easily understand that the angular young woman in the coal-scuttle bonnet and the green veil, who was always crying "Shocking!" was as possible a personage as the Baronet in top-boots who continually swore at "Jhon," his jockey, and roared for fresh grog.

But can it be that we have not changed since the morrow of Waterloo? If we are to believe our critics, we are the self-same folk. It seems to me that we have let our beards and moustaches grow, and have become the most hirsute people in Europe; but a Charivari Englishman, or a Gustave Doré Englishman, or a Bouffes Parisiennes Englishman, is always the same simpering creature, with smooth upper and under lip, and bushy whiskers. Types must be preserved, you may argue. As a simpering and whiskered creature, the Englishman is best known abroad, and foreigners have as much right to preserve him intact as we have to preserve our traditional John Bull. But may I be allowed to point out that a type may become so worn and blunted as to be no longer worth printing from! For instance, there is the Frenchman in a cocked-hat and pigtail and high-heeled shoes, and with a little fiddle protruding from his hinder pocket. That Frenchman's name was Johnny Crapaud. His diet was frogs. His profession was to teach dancing. One Englishman could always thrash three Johnny Crapauds. We have broken up that type for old metal, and it has been melted again, and recast into something more nearly approaching the actual Crapaud. Let me see; how many years is it since the lamented John Leech drew that droll cartoon in *Punch* entitled "Foreign Affairs?" It must be a quarter of a century, at least. He delineated the Frenchman of his day to the life: the Frenchman of the old Quadrant and Fricourt's and Dubourg's and the stuffy little passport-office in Poland-street. That Frenchman—long haired, dirty, smouchy, greasy—has passed away. Before he died, Mr. Leech found out the new types; the fat yet dapped "Mossoos," with the large shirt-fronts and the dwarfed hats, who engage a barouche and a valet de place at Pagliano's, and go for "a promenade to Richmond." And had Mr. Leech's life been protracted, he would have discovered the still later type of Frenchman—the Parisian of the Lower Empire, the Frenchman of the Jockey Club and the Courses de Vincennes—the Frenchman who has his clothes made by Mr. Poole, or by the most renowned Parisian imitator of the artist of Saville-row, who reads *Le Sport* and goes upon le Tourff, and rides in his "bromm" and eats his "laounch," and if he could only be cured of the habit of riding like a miller's sack and sitting outside a café on the Boulevards, would pass muster very well for a twin-brother of our exquisites of the Raleigh and Gatt's.

It is all of no use, however, I fear. For good old true-blue Toryism, and a determined hatred to new-fangled ways, socially speaking, you must go abroad, and especially to France. In prose and verse, in books and newspapers, in lithographs, and etchings, and terra-cotta statuettes, the traditional Englishman and the traditional Englishwoman will continue to appear as something quite different to that which they really are. In the halcyon day when it is discovered that we are no more "perfidious" than our neighbours, and that in the way of greedy rapacity for the petty profits of trade, the French are ten times more of a nation of shopkeepers than we are—then, but not till then, it may be acknowledged that the English female's anatomy is not made up exclusively of right angles, and that the first word in an Englishwoman's vocabulary is not always "Shocking!"

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

From Le Follet.

We are happy to announce a decided reactionary movement toward simplicity of attire. There can be no question that luxury in dress has of late been indulged in to an alarming excess. It is therefore gratifying to observe that the leaders of fashion now show a decided inclination to allow the judiciously elegant to replace the merely expensive. We no longer see toilettes covered and sparkling with gold and silver, these theatrical ornaments having given place to ribbons, flowers, laces, &c. The materials most in vogue at the present moment are linos, mohair, alpaca, and a great variety of fancy materials, such as Sultane, which is a mixture of silk and wool. Foulards are, of course, immensely in request. There is, perhaps, no fabric so much worn. It is made in endless varieties of quality and style, so as to suit the taste and means of every one. Moire antiques, poult de soie, thick taffetas, and such heavy materials, only suitable for colder weather, all have to give place to the foulard. Gaze de Chambery, mousseline de soie, and other very thin and expensive materials, are reserved for in-door or evening wear. While toilettes are made in all fabrics, and have one great advantage; by changing the color of the ornaments, or the style of their disposition, one can always give them a new appearance with very little expense or trouble. The skirts of all dresses—let the materials be what they may—are cut on the bias. In case of their being muslins, or equally thin fabrics, the back breadth is not gored. The slope of the side breadth, is, of course, put to the back, as it would be under any circumstances. In-door dresses and *toilettes de visite* have very long trains, and are sloped round the bottom of the skirt, and excessively plain at the hips. Bodies also are not so very short-waisted as they were a little time since; in fact, the efforts made by a misguided few to introduce an eccentric style of dress have failed, and the short waists and the long trailing dresses clinging round the feet are confined to those who do not hesitate to make any sacrifice of taste and appearance in order to attract attention or look different from others. A few weeks ago, ladies who could afford to wear nine or ten flounced muslin petticoats, discontinued their crinolines; of course this made but very slight difference in the circumference either at the bottom or top of the skirt, as all these petticoats were so gored as to be quite plain on the hips. The weather is now so warm that so great a weight of skirts would be unbearable; therefore, at the present moment, under thin dresses, one thick petticoat and two thin ones are worn over a small crinoline; under thick skirts two petticoats, the one next the cage being always white. There are two forms of crinoline worn—one round and rather short for out-of-door dresses when looped up; the other larger, and with a train, for in-door dress or when the skirt is allowed to rest on the ground. The petticoats now are so much shown that they are generally more ornamented than the dresses. For morning toilettes, they are generally made either of the same material as the dress and paletot, or of cachemire the color of the ornaments on the dress. For more dressy occasions the petticoats are made of white or colored silk. The white petticoats worn under thin dresses are most elegant—little gauffered flounces edged with lace; perpendicular tucks, alternating with embroidered insertion or Cluny; medallions of embroidery or guipure, over-colored ribbons, in short, every day introduces some new and elegant manner of trimming them. When the dress is looped over a petticoat for out-of-door wear, the petticoat should not touch the ground, but be merely a short distance from it. In some cases the under skirt is made full length, with a train, but then it is intended for a double skirt, and not merely a petticoat. For morning wear the paletots are almost always of the material of the dress. They are sometimes made loose and short, with or without a hood, but always with sleeves. With this form a white body is worn with the skirt. When there is a body to the skirt, to obviate the necessity of wearing an extra covering out of doors, a peblum basque is made separate from the body, and, being sewn on to a narrow ribbon, is fastened round the body under the waistband. The small black cachemire loose paletots, spotted with beads, are not now so elegant or so fashionable as the small circulars of the same material, ornamented with beads or edged either with a bead fringe or a lace flounce. Muslin and other thin dresses are generally accompanied by mantles; these can be made either circular cloaks, only reaching just below the waist, or small paletots quite loose or demi-ajuste, according to the taste of the wearer. When made in these thin materials the waistband should never be worn outside. For fetes or toilettes de visite black lace casaques, nearly tight fitting, are more elegantly worn than the black lace shawl that has been so long in favor. Black silk mantles are not much worn; they are intended more for Spring or Autumn wear.

There is not much alteration in the form of bonnets; the "Gallette," "Lamballe" and "Fanchonette" being most in favor. The latter is a very small "Fanchon," merely reaching the chignon, not covering it, and slightly bent in front. The "Lamballe" is perfectly round, but slightly bent down at each end to the shape of the head, and generally has a "Marie Stuart" front. The "Gallette" is also perfectly round, but quite flat, not in any way taking the form of the head. There is a very little difference in the form of hats; they are worn in almost all shapes and styles. Flowers seem to be preferred to feathers for trimming them, especially if they are intended for sea-side wear. For morning hats, flowers would, of course, be too dressy. On these are worn small wings or straight feathers.

White bodies are of course more in request than ever, and are made in a variety of materials—cambric, foulard, alpaca, llama, and unbleached linen. For evening wear, thinner materials, such as Indian muslin, plain or embroidered. When made in these thin fabrics, they are generally arranged with Cluny or Valenciennes insertion over colored ribbon or velvet. We have seen some very pretty white muslin bodies with perpendicular bouillonnes, separated by a row of very narrow colored velvet. With white bodies, a corset like the skirt is generally worn. These are made in a variety of forms, but undoubtedly the most elegant and recherche is the corslet "Medici" and pointed peplum all cut in one. This should be made in the color of the trimmings or patterns on the dress. The white body must, of course, have the same colored trimmings.

It is really most difficult to select a few elegant dresses from among the number we have seen, all possessing, in some degree, a claim upon our notice; but we think those we intend to describe will meet with the approbation of our readers. A dress of white alpaca, with black stripes, nearly plain round the hips, and very long behind, trimmed round the bottom of the skirt and up each seam with black velvet, covered with the Cluny insertion. High body and pointed peplum, open at the back, and trimmed to correspond with the skirt. Epaulet and waistband of velvet, covered with Cluny. White Lamballe, covered with small Marguerites. Tulle strings, fastened under the chin, with a bunch of Marguerites. White foulard, with small black Maltese crosses. Skirt looped up over a white foulard petticoat, with black velvet trimming, reproducing on a larger scale the pattern of the dress. White foulard body, embroidered in black silk. Loose paletot like the skirt, with small round hood. White tulle fanchon, spotted with black chenille—a tea rose at the top, and another on the strings under the chin. White parasol, covered with black lace. *Fête* dress—underskirt with train of blue silk. Overskirt of white alpaca, looped up at every seam. High body and peplum basque, open at the back and sides, trimmed round with blue velvet covered with Cluny; black lace butterfly in each point. Round the throat is a blue velvet, covered with Cluny, continued down the front. Epaulets, band of the same. Blue waistband covered with Cluny. White tulle "Lamballe" with crystal fringe, narrow blue strings, and wide white tulle fastened at the top under three large tea roses with pink centres; one rose under the chin. White parasol, trimmed with blue velvet and Cluny.

White muslin dress, trimmed with bands of embroidered insertion disposed in capricious forms, and interlaced with light blue ribbon. The bands are edged with Valenciennes. Peplum to match, and high body. The dress was worn over a white silk skirt and high body. Young lady's dress of white foulard, with small light-green vine-leaves. Plain skirt, looped over an under-skirt of green silk. Tight-fitting body, with round basque plainly edged with a green cord; loops of the same on the epaulets. Green waist-band. Leghorn hat, with brim slightly drooping in the front. Band and ends of black velvet, with a bunch of green moss and grass, and a small humming-bird. White alpaca dress, with very small spots of different colors—black, red, violet and green. The skirt is trimmed with four crossway pieces of silk, reproducing the colors of the spots. The skirt raised at each seam by a patte of alpaca bound with colour. Small loose paletot, forming peplum at the sides, and trimmed with biais like those on the skirt, with a ribbon rosette in each point. A costume of white muslin over pink silk; a deep hem to the skirt, over which is placed a rather deep flounce of guipure quite plain. Above the flounce is an insertion of the same lace. At equal distances on the insertion are small butterfly bows of pink silk. Two bodies were made for this skirt—the high one with perpendicular bouillonnes separated by guipure insertion, with very long ends of pink ribbon at the back of the throat. Sleeves to match. The low body is trimmed with an insertion of guipure and small bows of silk. Pink silk ceinture, covered with guipure.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY

A Gay Scene in India.

From Letters from India. By the Hon. Emily Eden.

The rajah met us at the ghaut, and we were all carried off to the elephants, and got on them to go and see his garden, though it was nearly dusk. But the first sight was very striking. Eighteen elephants and crowds of attendants, and then crowds as far as we could see of natives going on "Wah! Wah! Hi Lord Sahib!" We rode about till it was quite dark, and then the rajah proposed we should return; and when we came to the turn of the road, the whole of the village and his castle, which is an enormous building, was illuminated. Wherever there was a straight line, or a window, or an arch, there was a row of little bright lamps; every cross of the lattices in every window had its little lamp. It was the largest illumination I ever saw. We went on the elephants through the great gateway, in a Timour-the-Tartar fashion, into the court. Such torches and drums and spearsmen and crowds, like a melo-drama magnified by a solar microscope; it was the sort of scene where Ellen Tree would have snatched up a doll from under Farley's sword, and said, "My boy, my boy, my rescued Agib!" or words to that effect, while the curtain fell slowly. We got off at the door of an immense hall, a sort of court, and the rajah's servants spread a path of scarlet and gold kincob from the door to the seat at the farthest end, for us to walk on. Considering that it is a pound a yard, and that I have been bargaining for a week for enough for a wadded *douillette* and was beat out of it, it was a pity to trample on it, and it led to a catastrophe, as you will see if you read on. The rajah put us three on a velvet sofa, with a gold gauze carpet before it. He sat on one side of us, and his father on the other, and Mr. B., and Mr. C., on each side to interpret, and then the *aides-de-camp*, and the other ladies; and then the nautch-girls began dancing. He had provided an immense troop of them, and they were covered with jewels and dressed in gold brocades, some purple and some red, with long floating scarfs of gold gauze. Most of them ugly, but one was, I think, the prettiest creature I ever saw, and the most graceful. If I have time I will send a little colored sketch of her, just to show the effect of her dress. She and another girl danced slowly round with their full draperies floating round them, without stopping, for a quarter of an hour, during all which time they were making flowers out of some colored scarfs they wore, and when they had finished a bunch they came and presented it to us with such graceful Eastern genuflexions. The whole thing was like a dream, it was so curious and unnatural. Then the Ranee sent for us, and F. and I set off in tonjauns for the women's apartments, with the ladies who were with us. They carried us through a great many courts, and then the rajah gave me his cold, flabby little hand, and handed us up some narrow, dirty stairs, and came in with us behind the purdah and introduced us to the Ranee his mother, who was very splendidly dressed, and to some of his sisters, who were ugly. Then they asked us to go and see an old grandmother, and the Ranee laid hold of my hand, and one of the sisters took F., and they led us along an immense court on the roof, to the old lady, who is blind and very ill; but they had dressed her up for us, and we had to kiss her, which was not very nice. There was another immense nautch provided, which we had not time to look at. We gave our rings, and they brought the trays of presents which are usually given, a diamond ring and drops for earrings, two necklaces (very trashy,) some beautiful shawls and kincobs, and some muslin; then they put immense skipping-ropes of silver braid, bigger than a common boa, round our necks, and small ones on the other ladies, and then poured attar of roses on our hands, and we left the old lady. When we came back to the Ranee's room she showed us her little chapel, close to her sofa, where there were quantities of horrid-looking idols—Vishnu, and so on. Several native girls were introduced to us, but only one who was pretty, and who has just been be-

trothed to the father of the rajah. The young Ranees, or whatever they are called, are very shy, and stand with their eyes closed, but the older ones had great fun when we were going away, in pouring the attar over our gowns, and utterly spoiled mine, which was silk; next time I shall goan muslin. When we came down, the trays for G. were brought in; they covered what would be called a very large room, and some of the gold stuffs have turned out to be very beautiful. It is a stupid etiquette, that we are not to appear to see these presents. It is a tribute, and the superior is to be too grand to see what the inferior offers. When that was done, we went to the illumination, which was done on a very large scale, but not so neatly as at home.

The French in Hamburg.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

The first occupation of Hamburg by the French under DAVOUST (of whom SIR BOUGE says, "*J'ai oui dire qu'il n'était pas tendre,*") lasted till March, 1813. It was a reign of arbitrary power, when spoliation and extortion were permitted and justice was defied; but it was a period of less suffering than that which followed. Patriotic citizens enrolled themselves into a guard for their own protection, and of course the authorities, or rather those who were in power, suspected their intentions. PERTHES and others drilled in secret in their own houses, and his name was first on the list of those to be arrested; houses were searched, the sick and even the insane disturbed in their beds, and the family never lay down to rest without providing means for his escape, and planning, with the help of a relative who was his clerk, how to gain time by delay if the dreaded visit should take place during the night. "In 1813 Moscow was burnt;" French soldiers were needed elsewhere, and till a more stringent conscription had filled the thinned ranks, Hamburg was evacuated. The Hanse Towns formed themselves into a league for their common defence, in such emergencies, as in the earliest periods of society, physical strength must accompany mental energy, and in this respect, unfortunately, VAN HESS, their commander, was wanting. His health was feeble. It needed the utmost exertions of those who served under him to make up for the deficiency. Foremost among these was PERTHES, and whatever were their difficulties, the defence, when DAVOUST and VANDAMME bombarded the town, was so brilliant that DAVOUST, infuriated, declared, "if he could get into Hamburg for two hours, he would not leave one stone on another, and would strip the inhabitants of everything but their eyes to weep over their misery." Misery it was indeed. SR. JUST said, "*Ceux qui font les révolutions dans le monde, ceux qui veulent faire le bien, ne doivent dormir que dans le tombeau.*" It was for a higher cause than to effect a revolution that PERTHES devoted himself. "For twenty-one nights," writes his wife, "he has not been to bed or changed his clothes. All day I was in fear for his safety, and he could only come in now and then for half an hour at a time. Not a man was left in the house, all were under arms, but people were continually coming and going, asking for anything to eat or to drink, for no one that we knew had yet begun to keep house again in the town. In the large room I had a number of mattresses spread, where many of our weary townsmen might lie down. One of our friends, and many whom we knew, were killed on the ramparts. But the French were daily reinforced, and no town could hold out long unassisted. "Day and night I passed on the battlements," she writes again, "watching to see if my husband or any of my family or friends were among the wounded who were carried to the hospital." At last—and it was only at the very last—the family of PERTHES escaped to Wandsbeck, which is on Danish ground. This was on the night of the 28th of May; on the 30th the Russians retired, and Hamburg was again at the mercy of the French. In the night PERTHES joined his wife and children for a moment. Wandsbeck was too near to be safe for one who had been so prominent among the defenders of the city, or even to be sufficiently secure for his family. They must push on to Nutschau, and put themselves under the protection of Count MOLTKE, and he must go further off still. There was no time to hesitate, or even to prepare; they set out in a country cart, and reached the place before morning. "There were ten of us, and seven beds, so I spread cloaks on bundles of linen for the children to lie on;" but even there they could not stay, so active was the search for PERTHES, and they went on into what has lately been the scene of the war between Prussia and Denmark, to Eckenförde, where Count CAIUS REVENTLOW could give them a little deserted cottage by the seaside. PERTHES had succeeded in carrying off from Hamburg his account books, and he sat down to examine them resolutely, to see what were his means. Everything was lost; the house of business and all his property were sequestered; his dwelling-house was stripped of its contents and inhabited by a French General; he had no ready money. Comfort there was none; consolation he might take from the expressions of esteem and confidence he received from one and all of his creditors, and from many eminent men, his friends. How the fearful ordeal had stirred the depths of the German woman's soul, may be seen in her proud rejoicing that her husband was excluded from the general amnesty that the French proclaimed on reentering Hamburg. "I am thankful from the bottom of my heart," she writes to her husband, who has taken refuge in Mecklenburg, "that your name is found among those of the enemies of the ruling power. It will be our pride and our happiness as long as we live." Their life at Eckernforde required the consolation of these generous feelings.

The house consisted of a room and some lofts. Except the farmer who lived hard by, there was not a soul for miles round, and with all his good will, he had literally not the means of giving us more than milk and butter. Bread, salt, soap, and oil, and such things had to be fetched from three miles off, and this was the task of my sister and the two eldest children. For eighteen weeks we saw neither meat nor white bread; the so-called kitchen was outside the house; it was supplied with four copper saucepans and a tin one, a few plates, and that was all. I had saved some spoons; we bought knives and forks; but we were rich in comparison with many of our friends, for at all events we had a hundred times more than nothing." The room alluded to had in it twelve windows opening down to the ground, and these in a house by the seaside during a wet Summer were anything but wholesome, causing constant illness both to the children and their mother; while, though there was a good-natured horse-doctor at Eckenforde, there was no better advice nearer than Kiel. The Reventlows and Hallbergs were constant in their kindness, but it was a fearful time. Letters from PERTHES reached her irregularly, while rumors, exaggerated and confused, of his danger came through others. He dared not expose her to the risk of coming to him—he could not go to her. But the political horizon was clearing, figures came out plainer, too, in the foreground, if the middle distance remained indistinct. On the Christmas evening of 1813 he suddenly appeared in the family circle, but only for a very few days, for on him had devolved the duty of distributing the sums of money sent forth from all parts to relieve the distress of those who had been driven out of Hamburg. The consequences of war were becoming more keenly felt as its excitement was lessening; posts were irregular and interrupted—he was but a few miles from Hamburg, and could get no news of his wife who was at Kiel. He became alarmed, and succeeded in reaching her. "You are all well?" was his first question—but one little one was lying dead, and the letters to warn him of its illness and tell him of its death were lost. A summons from the Russian headquarters to a conference about the fugitives from Hamburg interrupted his passionate grief. "In times like these, and for such a purpose, you must obey the call," said his brave wife; and again he was plunged into the midst of all the misery, poverty and fever caused by the occupation of the country by foreign troops. An accident, followed by an attack of the fever, brought him to the verge of the grave, and before he recovered the French were gone. From Blankenese, where he lay recovering, he saw the white flags fly out from the towers and steeples of the city; but he saw, too, the returning exiles land from the boats at the mouth of the Elbe; groups of worn parents dragging along many children who gathered twigs off the first bushes they come to, as if taking possession of their country again; carriage-loads of little children, whose parents had died in the hospitals at Bremen; exiles returning from Hanover, "many people and no baggage," but they were going back to their homes.

A Night on Board the London.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

Presently MR. GRANT, one of the junior officers, came round raising volunteers for the pumps. At this time there was a great difficulty in getting men to go to the pumps; not but what they were willing to work, but they dreaded going on to the deck—the night cold and dark—and a danger of being washed out to sea. I consented to go, though I dreaded it as much as the others; moreover, I felt very weak and fatigued, having eaten very little that day. On my way out, through the cuddy, I noticed that almost everybody had become very quiet. Ladies were sitting together talking, some reading. Those from the second cabin were there also, as well as the children. Men had become much more calm than they were three or four hours previous; there was very little conversation; every one seemed wrapped in his own thoughts. I got to the cuddy door to go out, watching an opportunity when the ship was over to leeward to open the door, so that the water should not rush in. Once on deck, what a sensation it was! Water whirling round you up to the knees—wind piercing cold—night intensely dark. I felt my way along in the darkness, again steadying myself by the ropes, &c., on the weather bulwarks, to about midships, to where the pumps were. I found about a dozen men there. I could barely distinguish figures in the dark, though I recognized a few voices. It required six to turn the wheels that worked the pumps, three at each handle. All were passengers there at the time, excepting two of the officers, Mr. ANGEL and Mr. GRANT. Mr. ANGEL was placed to see the pumps were kept going—and nobly he did his duty, I saw him there after we had left the ship, still at his post, encouraging and assisting. There were no sailors at the pumps at any time after I went out. I do not think worse of them for this. They had had a hard week of it—most all the time at work—all the time wet; poorly fed for the last day or two. Some were disabled by so much lumber on deck; I saw several who had had wounds. Mr. MUNROE went to the forecastle once to get men for the pumps, and twenty pleaded illness. The work at the pumps was very laborious. We had to take brief spells, being short-handed; occasionally we would have a fresh hand, whom Mr. GRANT had persuaded to come, while others left off, quite done up; and indeed it was a trying place. The seas broke over us so roughly that sometimes I felt the water up round my neck. At these moments the pumps would have to stop; but as soon as the tide had receded, then would be heard Mr. ANGEL's voice, "Round with the pumps, keep them going." There was a good deal of talking and encouraging to keep up pluck and make the work go lighter. I felt much happier here, away from the women, for seeing so many frightened made me feel worse, and when inside you did not know how matters stood, whether she was sinking or not, and I had a great horror of being shut up inside when she did go. After being about an hour there we were getting fatigued—wanted a stimulant—and wished we could get something to drink. One said, "I will try and get some." He went to the cuddy and returned with a bottle of whisky, which was fully appreciated. It gave us new life. Some time after Mr. MAIN, a passenger, and I were sent to the cuddy to raise volunteers, as we were getting worn out. When we got in I saw a good many men sitting there, and asked every one; some went out, some were not well, some sitting beside their wives and children. The mother would say, "Oh, do not take him from me!"

Marshal Vaillant's Dog.

Paris Correspondence of the London Star.

Marshal VAILLANT is very fond of dogs, and he is the happy possessor of one whose intelligence many men would be happy to share. I allude to Brusca, the intimate friend of Nero, the Emperor's own dog. *Le Nord* gives some interesting details of the little animal, whose portrait by JADIN attracted so much attention at the last year's exhibition. Brusca was found on the field of battle of Solferino. His master, an Austrian officer, had been killed that day, and the poor dog was found howling by the side of his dead body. Some French soldiers, touched by the sight of his evident grief, carried him away in their arms, and brought him to the Major-General of the army, Marshal VAILLANT. The Marshal accepted the gift, and brought him with him to Paris. At first Brusca, having been educated in Germany, had great difficulty in understanding French; indeed, unless he was spoken to in German, he walked off and turned his tail to the speaker with an air of utter disgust. However, he has now acquired the language, and were ten Austrian regiments between him and his present master all their Teutonic sounds would not prevent his reaching the Marshal. Whenever he goes to Court, Brusca goes likewise; whether the Emperor himself be in his way or not is nothing to him, Brusca would quietly walk over the imperial boots to secure a snug seat near the Marshal. He attends Cabinet Councils with the utmost regularity. This Winter Brusca was immensely bored by the length of the discussions, and sneezed and coughed as usual when he considers that the Council has sat long enough; but on this special occasion his impatience rose to a loud whine, which producing no effect on the Ministers, he walked straight up to the Emperor and scratched his trousers. His Majesty, annoyed at being interrupted, pushed the dog away and said, "Est-il bête, ce chien!" "Bête?" said the Marshal, indignantly; "no, Sire, he is not stupid—you shall see." The Minister rose, took a newspaper off the table, and going to the far end of the Council Chamber, said, "Brusca, take that to the Emperor." Each of the Ministers, as he passed them with the paper in his mouth, tried to get it from him. Brusca would not let it go, and carried it safely to his Majesty. From that to this Brusca has his *entrée* at all Cabinet Councils. He keeps himself beautifully clean, and when his paws are muddy he carries a brush, left for his special use in one spot, to one of the Marshal's servants, and barks at him till he brushes off every particle of dust.

Batty, the Lion-Tamer of Paris.

Galignani says: "The weavers of the romance which are called *canards*, and serve as pabulum for the public, have ran riot with BATTY's name. His terrific encounter with the lioness' has given occupations to the pen, the pencil and pallet of every scribbler and dauber of the age. When reduced to its fair proportions the incident which so horrified the town is stripped of much of its romance. The lioness was in an interesting condition, and peculiarly unfavorable to saltation. In bounding over BATTY, impeded by her burden, her fore paw caught in BATTY's tunic, which, as well as the flesh from his shoulder, was sorely rent. The beast and her *dompteur* fell together, but in a moment BATTY resumed his sway, and having established his authority in the den, retired to staunch his wounds. From these he soon recovered, but the police refused him permission to resume his performances. He was at liberty, they told him, to be devoured in social seclusion with his *protégés*, but the public must not be exposed to a repetition of recent horrors. BATTY solicited the attendance of some competent envoys from the police. Before them he entered the den in plain clothes, caressed, fondled, and flogged the beasts, thrust his naked arm into a pail of bullock's blood and then into the lion's mouth; but even this *sauce piquante* failed to disturb the *dompteur's* power. The police deemed this ordeal sufficient to justify their withdrawal of the prohibition, and BATTY reappeared with his beasts on Saturday amidst loud applause. The Cirque was crowded—perhaps it may be that some of the spectators were attracted by the hope of *moriturus le saluto*, such as regaled VITELLIUS and his courtiers at the Flavian Amphitheatre. But no blood was shed; there was a dreadful tameness in the performance. They who go to such places in a morbid search of sensations must have been gratified at the Cirque on Saturday. One of the MARIOS lost his hold on the trapeze, and fell from a dizzy height plump into the arena, *e cadde come corpo morte cadde*. Every one supposed his bones to be smashed into pulp. He was carried off apparently dead, but was led back into the arena half an hour later, and bowed his acknowledgments to the sympathizing audience.

SKILL VERSUS NUMBERS IN WAR.—Skill in arms is the equivalent of thousands of good troops, and may again succeed, as it has so often succeeded before, in gaining, against odds, victories which fix the fate of nations. Let us imagine that an army in the field is commanded by a General who has fought his way upward from grade to grade, who is valiant, devoted and practiced in war. He is versed in all routine duties, knows the uses and capabilities of the different arms, can choose and occupy a position, make the dispositions for the march of his columns, stubbornly cover a retreat, and save his army even after a heavy disaster. But not having a mind capable of comprehensive views or of deep study, he knows nothing of great combinations. Strategy, in the sense of a flexible science to be adapted to circumstances, is a sealed book to him; the theatre of war is written in a cipher to which he has not the key; he can deal with accidents of the country, when they present themselves, as something to be immediately attacked or defended, but they suggest no large problems by the solution of which a few marches decide a campaign. Cautious, from not knowing when he may venture to be bold, and rash from ignorance of what may be attempted against him, he spoils his offensive movements by hesitation, defends himself by makeshifts, and only half understands his own blunder when they have ruined his army. This is no unfair picture of what has often passed muster in the world as a respectable leader to be intrusted with the fate of hosts. It would do injustice to some of NAPOLEON'S most celebrated Marshals. Such a one will probably acquit himself with credit so long as he is opposed by no qualities superior to his own. But let us imagine that a General of a different stamp enters the field, one who has been taught by study and thought, not merely what has been done in war, and how to conform to respectable precedent, (although that may be much,) but how to meet new circumstances with new combinations. He has mastered the problems of strategy, and can read the theatre of war. He knows not only how to draw from a situation all its inherent advantages, but how to produce the situation. Thus, when a great opportunity arrives he is the less likely to lose it, because it is of his own making; he seizes it unhesitatingly, because he has confidence in his own knowledge of the game; and in darkness and difficulty his step is assured, because he is familiar with the ground he moves on. When such opponents are matched we have the conditions of startling, brilliant, decisive success in war.—*Col. Hamley's Operations of War.*

THE PRINCE OF CONDÉ.—The telegraph has brought us the very sad news of the early death of the Prince of Condé, the eldest son of the Duke d'Aumale. His royal highness, who was in his 21st year, was making the grand tour of the globe, which, in the education of the magnates of our day, has taken the place which the grand tour of Europe used to occupy; and he has died of typhus fever at Sydney. Of all the Princes of the house of Orleans, his father is the one who has most clearly identified himself with the institutions, and intermingled most intimately with the society of this country. During the winter which the second generation of these royal exiles spent among us in Edinburgh, his son, the Prince of Condé, in like manner, was the one of the three cousins of whom we saw most, and who was most anxious to be one of ourselves. Whilst the others were our occasional guests, the Prince of Condé lived in the family of our townsman, Prof. LORIMER, expressly in order that he, and his royal cousins through him, might see the interior of a Scottish household. In accordance, it was believed, with the recommendation of the Prince Consort, the French princes were placed in Dr. SCHMITZ's class at the High School. Naturally clever, and admirably prepared as they had been, they all took high places; they were fine, handsome, spirited boys, and as they mingled with their schoolfellows without the slightest reserve, they all became great favorites. But it was "little Condé," as he was affectionately called, who bridged over the gulf which otherwise might have separated the sons of Edinburgh citizens from princes of the house of Bourbon. It was he who asked permission to invite his schoolfellows to dinner, and planned little railway trips, and hired horses and carriages for their amusement of a Saturday. Full of love for Scotland, his heart was still in France, and we well remember the longing enthusiasm with which he spoke of it, and the transports of youthful hilarity with which he recognized every trace of the old connection between the countries. As he grew up to manhood we saw him less frequently, but an occasional visit, or an occasional letter, was sufficient to show us that he had not changed, or that, whatever the fortunes of his family might have been, this country more immediately, and Europe in a wider sense, would have had in him one of the most cultivated of gentlemen and one of the kindliest, gentlest, and most genial of God's creatures.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant.*

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The ways of modern thought are not favorable to the making of proverbs. Nevertheless, the nineteenth century can hardly pass away without at least one contribution to that stock of concentrated wisdom which was the work of simpler and unreading ages. "He lies like a telegram" will probably be the legacy which we shall leave to posterity, and posterity will doubtless appreciate its truth, as a proof of the wisdom of their ancestors. From the moment, indeed, when the electric telegraph was invented it was foreseen by thinking people that its capacity for undetectable falsehood would, in great measure, some stringent precautions accompanied its use, the mischief it would do would be most serious. A telegraphic message would plainly lack all the credentials which in some measure guarantee the truth of written information. Except under peculiar circumstances, the words which flash along the wires tell nothing as to their authorship. It is in the power of any scoundrel to send any message to anybody in the name of anybody else, by simply giving a formal order to the telegraph office. The handwriting, which is the chief credential of the manuscript letter, being wanting, the receiver of the news is absolutely at the mercy of the person who communicated with him. Just now, every day is bringing fresh proofs of the evils of a machinery which can be turned to such abominable purposes. But as yet we have had small experience of the magnitude of the calamities which these lying telegrams may inflict. If the Atlantic cable is once laid in safety and got into work, conceive the effect of false information sent by it between Europe and America. Cleverly managed, falsehoods sent over in a few minutes would do mischief positively irreparable. If, indeed, any practical arrangement could be devised analogous to the cypher used in ordinary secret correspondence, a certain degree of security would be attained. At any rate, the evils of the present system seem to be promising so startling a development of their powers that we may hope that attention will by degrees be awakened to the perils we are all of us daily running.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ENCOURAGEMENT OF VIRTUE IN FRANCE.—When St. Paul told Timothy that "godliness has the promise of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come," he had small notion of the form in which the year 1866 would furnish a proof of the truth of his statement. The "French Society for the Encouragemeut of Virtue" has just bestowed three prizes on three persons distinguished for their good morals. A servant-maid, a nun, and a ballet-girl have carried off the principal rewards, and henceforth will be duly ticketed as preeminently distinguished for obedience to the Ten Commandments. The servant was distinguished for devotion to her employer's interests—(alas! that we have so few such paragons among ourselves!) the nun displayed heroic energy and courage in the hospitals of Smyrna—(oh! for such nurses in the workhouses of London!)—and the ballet-girl was the pattern of everything proper while dancing at the Porte Saint Martin to support her family. What an exquisitely comic combination of ideas the whole affair presents, and what a satire upon the mode in which modern Christian teachers enforce Christian morals upon tempted Christians! Here in England we have not got beyond HODGE the ploughman and farm-servants in general; whether because HODGE alone needs encouragement in the practice of virtue, or because butlers, cooks, nurses and dancing-girls are inaccessible to the attractions of a "prize" for eminence in Christianity, we cannot say. In France they are far ahead of us, and while Rome canonizes only dead saints, and often very dirty ones, Paris has her sacred nimbus for the heads of the living and the clean. We shall perhaps do better ourselves by and by; but in the meantime one can only exclaim, "What would St. Paul have thought of such a device for the propagation of the cardinal virtues?"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1866.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Cleveland *Herald* of the 6th inst. gives a thrilling story of a brave mother's devotion and peril. The dwelling-house of a Mr. Suttle, of Huron County, was burned on the 3d, with its contents. The parents awoke to find their premises wrapped in flames. Mr. Suttle having breathed the hot air was unable to do anything. Upon seeing this, Mrs. Suttle started for the children, and succeeded in rescuing two. The other child, a boy some two years of age, was still in the house. Again Mrs. Suttle, at the risk of her life, started for him. While the flames were rolling in the upper part of the rooms, she crept on her hands and knees under them and rescued the little fellow. Thus three lives were saved in the dead of night by the exertions of a frail woman.

The question of the removal of Genesee College is being discussed by the friends of that institution. It is now mainly supported by the patronage of the Genesee and East Genesee Conferences of the M. E. Church. To give it a wider patronage and influence, the Black River and Ontario Conferences propose to assist in the permanent endowment, providing a more central location can be secured. A correspondent of the Rochester *Union* urges the claims of Syracuse as the best locality for it.

The vote in West Virginia on the amendment to the State Constitution, was on Tuesday officially declared as follows: For ratification, 22,224; for rejection, 15,302—majority for the amendment, 6,922. Through the negligence of the clerks no returns were received from the counties of Cabell, Doddridge, McDowell, Nicholas and Raleigh, in all of which elections were held, and which would have somewhat increased the majority.

Malcolm McLaren McVicar, son of the late Lieut.-Col. McVicar, was drowned at Rochester on Saturday afternoon, while bathing. He was 10 years of age. On the same afternoon another boy, 8 years of age, named Leo Heffner, was also drowned. The bodies of both were recovered. The latter was a son of Mr. Frank Heffner, who lost another son by drowning four years ago.

The residence of Mr. Royal White, at Syracuse, was robbed on Sunday afternoon, while the family was absent at church, of one Onondaga County bond of $1,000 of the fifth loan, No. 243, due April 1, 1869; one Onondaga County bond for $500 of the same loan, No. 192, due April 1, 1870, with coupons attached to both bonds, interest due semi-annually; also, nineteen $10 National Bank bills.

Mr. Stephens, euphoneously called "Head Centre," has been put in jail at Boston, to answer to the suit of another Centre, (Mr. Sinnot,) for several thousand dollars. In his cool and quiet cell, Mr. Stephens may think of greater sells, and quote the gentle Sell-kirk thus: "I am monarch of all I survey, from the centre all round to the sea."

Gen. Sherman had a warm reception yesterday at Boston. Considering the state of the thermometer, it could not reasonably be cool. Gov. Bullock gave him a cordial welcome, and lots of army officers called to look upon the man who "marched down to the sea."

A long-contested election case was decided in Philadelphia yesterday by Judge Allison. He determines that David P. Weaver, Democrat, was duly elected last October to the office of City Commissioner by seventy majority over John Siven, Republican.

Gens. Steadman and Fullerton were to leave Galveston on the 12th for New-Orleans. They have visited portions of the interior of Texas, and express satisfaction with the former and present management of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The New-Hampshire Legislature voted to raise $625,000 the coming year, by a State tax. The salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court has been raised from $2,000 to $2,400, and that of the Associate Justices from $1,800 to $2,200.

Four hundred acres of land in Bloomington, Ill., which has recently been sold at $1,000 per acre, the Bloomington *Pantagraph* says could have been bought at $200 per acre, but for the location of the Normal University one mile north of it.

A lottery scheme, gotten up by the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Art Association for the purpose of raising funds to rebuild the State University, was drawn July 5.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* says that the damage to the yarn of the Pemberton Mill by the recent fire will reach from $20,000 to $30,000.

Messrs. Hebard & Sons, of Boston, have undertaken to light the streets of Portland with oil gratuitously until the supply of gas is renewed.

Two murders were done in Cincinnati on Friday night—one for money and the other for revenge.

Buffalo will raise about ten thousand dollars for the assistance of the sufferers by the great fire in Portland.

A forty-thousand-dollar fire occurred in Concord, N. H., on Friday night. An iron foundry and some machine shops were destroyed.

Nineteen individuals who formerly held positions in the rebel army, left Chattanooga on Tuesday, *en route* to Austria, to join the Imperial army.

Steamboating up the Missouri, to the mountain gold region, is profitable. The *Peter Balen* is reported to have cleared $60,000 by her recent trip.

A soldiers' monument was dedicated in Franklin, Ohio, on July 4. An oration was delivered by Hon. Charles M. Crosswell, of Adrian.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* reports a sale of 1,150 barrels of sperm oil in that city on Saturday at $2 62½ per gallon.

At a recent meeting of citizens of Pensacola, Fla., measures were taken to establish a female college in that city.

The inventor of a knitting-machine boasts that with it he can make twenty-seven inches of stocking-leg in a minute.

The strike at the Lake Superior iron mines is over, and most of the men have resumed work at the old prices.

The potato-bug is reported to be doing great damage to the growing crop in some portions of the West.

A New-Hampshire man recently sheared from a year-old ewe a fleece of 13½ lbs.

Robert E. Lee, of Virginia, has taken up his Summer residence at Rockbridge Baths, in that State.

LOCAL NEWS.

A meeting of the Citizens' Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the late Portland fire, was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. The Committee acknowledge the receipt of $58,206, and about $10,000 has been contributed through other sources and publicly acknowledged. New-York's money contribution now reaches not less than $70,000, and large supplies of clothing and provisions have also been forwarded.

Five cases of cholera were officially reported on the Board of Health's bulletins yesterday—one in New-York and four in Brooklyn.

The Frenzy for Public Office.

The dispatch from Leavenworth, two or three days ago, which announced the death of Senator Lane, of Kansas, had a sentence at its close informing us that "there were thirty-four candidates for his Senatorial position." Who it was that counted the candidates we do not know, and whether anything like a complete list of them was obtained we are not informed. From our knowledge of the politics of Kansas (which are very much like the politics of any other State, differing only from most others in greater intensity,) we should judge that in stating the number of candidates at thirty-four, the estimate was greatly under the mark. Almost every town in the country of a thousand inhabitants contains a number of men who have Congressional aspirations. The popular standard of fitness for honors of this kind is by no means so high as to limit the aspirants. To be a fluent orator and to be "popular" is about all that is required. Now both of these qualifications are very easily attained. The Americans have been called a nation of orators; and certainly any man who has had an ordinary American training, who has some taste for political life, who can take strong partisan views, and who does not stutter, has but himself to blame if he does not rise into the ranks of a popular orator. Intellectual vigor, moral fitness, a sense of justice and an honorable reputation are not regarded by many of our voters and constituencies as essential requisites in the candidate for public office.

These things—namely, the meagreness of the demands made upon our public men, in point of character—make it difficult for us to attribute the raging desire for political office, which exists all over the country, to any very noble aspiration. It is impossible to accredit it to the side of pure patriotism or philanthropy. And yet of the profound and self-sacrificing patriotism which dominates the American people, what glorious proofs we had in the late war. The man unwilling to serve his country formed the exception; the man willing to suffer for it belonged to the majority. It is not to the want of patriotic feeling, in its highest sense, that we are unable to regard it, in general, as the ruling motive of those who seek place. Neither have we any idea that the bulk of aspirants of any party are governed by the base motive which is so often attributed to them—a love for money, and a desire to use public office as a means of obtaining it. The number of men who grow rich in political life is extremely small. There is much talk about the opportunities for obtaining money and attaining wealth in the position of a legislator; but we are sure the evidence of those who have had the longest and largest experience in Congressional life will show how greatly exaggerated are the popular notions on this point.

We suppose that, after all, a vague ambition for distinction is the motive that in most cases induces the greed for public office. Take, for instance, the thirty-four gentlemen, residents of Kansas, who are said to be desirous at this time to fill the vacancy created by the suicide of Senator Lane. We have no doubt that most of them are well off in their wordly affairs, and that hardly any one of them would be helped pecuniarily by attaining the object of his ambition. But look how distinction will follow success, in the case of any one of them. At least a half of these, probably, are now lawyers of mere local repute; the remainder may be merchants, farmers, or mechanics—all of them, who are not already well off, with opportunities enough of gaining wealth by their ordinary avocations; but none of them with any great prospect of ever becoming known beyond their limited field. But, behold—the successful Smith becomes *Senator* Smith—a rank possible to only one other man in the State. His name is known to the uttermost borders of the State, and his fame spreads throughout the nation. His speeches, heretofore reckoned of no account, are telegraphed over the land; and his influence, heretofore very limited, may be decisive upon a hundred important measures, affecting the destiny of the nation. This is more than mere wealth could command, and seems just as much more desirable. The ambition is not, in itself, a discreditable one either.

It is against the raging intensity of this ambition, its enormous prevalence, and the means used to gratify it, that we would speak. In proportion as the prize is glitering, is the excitement of the race to win it; and in proportion as it is rare are the numbers who enter the course. We have sad experience of the nature of the expedients to which political aspirants will resort, to achieve success; and we have sorrowful knowledge that in the heat of the struggle there is hardly any expedient which will not be resorted to. It is this that degrades our politics and works evil to the country; and these are the things which patriotic men should labor to keep under restraint. If the Legislature of Kansas were to pass by the entire thirty-four ambitious political aspirants who are plotting for the position of Senator Lane ere yet his corpse was in its coffin, they would teach them a lesson which might be of benefit to the young State.

Reckless Patriotism.—The proposition before Congress forbidding the importation of dangerous Chinese fireworks may be a very good thing in its way, and, in fact, meets with general approval. But if the annual pyrotechnic insanity of the Fourth of July is to be rendered harmless, something more is necessary than the prohibition of cracker-burning. The Portland fire conveys a sad lesson, but it does not represent a quarter of the mischief done on the "day we celebrate." There were in New-York several fires this year on the Fourth, and scores of persons were wounded more or less seriously by fire-arms. We suppose that the aggregate of persons wounded annually in this way is not far short of a thousand, if we count the whole United States. And what end is served? The persons who stun us at every step, who drive fever patients, as doctors tell us, to the verge of the grave by their horrible din, don't do it because they feel any special patriotism. It is only that they may gratify their organ of destructiveness, upon the only day that they are allowed to do so, by imitating the taking of life. In fact, the Fourth is in many respects but an occasion for a huge outburst of rowdyism. All this is very absurd. There are observances proper to the day—salutes, orations, parades, &c.—which fittingly express the gratitude of the nation for the position which she has attained to. But with these there need not be mingled dangers and horrors. In fact, the bill we allude to does not meet the case, which it might easily be made to do.

Prussia and Austria—The Past and the Present.

A little more than a century ago—in the Spring of 1757—Prussia began a campaign against Austria from almost precisely the same points on which the Summer campaign of 1866 will open. But the odds then were very different from what they are now. Frederick the Great, with slight aid from England, was making head in that year against all the principal Powers of Europe. The coalition opposed to him, consisting of Austria, France, Russia and Sweden, represented 100,000,000 of population, and had in the field 430,000 armed men. Prussia contained a population a little greater than that of New-York—some 5,000,000—with a revenue about equal to the taxation of this City—$10,000,000 in gold. Its army, though probably the best soldiers that ever marched, was only about half of that which New-York State has sent forth in our civil war—some 190,000.

Against these odds Prussia had to struggle, but on her side was that which numbers and wealth can never outweigh—a great man of inflexible resolution and almost unequaled military genius. Prussia now counts nearly twenty millions of people, and has an army of some 600,000 men in the field, with an ally in the South, and an army nearly as strong as her own. Her opponents will probably altogether not number fifty millions of people, and their armies will probably reach some 800,000 men. Her treasury is full, and her financial condition better than that of any continental country. She enters the present struggle with far more material resources in her favor than in the famous "Seven Years' War." Austria, too, in some important respects, is relatively weaker. In the middle of the eighteenth century the great Queen Maria Theresa had received the passionate expression of loyalty from the Hungarian population, and no internal revolt of her diverse people had then threatened the existence of the empire. Hungarian cavalry were the best weapons of the Austrian Archduke, and "harried" Silesia from the one end to the other. Now the latest news from Hungary shows the existence of a profound discontent among the Magyars, and even threatened insurrection within the interior of the Empire. Such rumors may only make probable a state of ill-feeling toward the Government, without indicating anything further; yet they are at least a sign of weakness on the Austrian side. But, on the other hand, the great superiority of Prussia during the Silesian wars no longer exists. There is no Frederick now in the Prussian army, whose "presence alone in a battle is worth 40,000 men." There is no General, unless the aged Wrangel, whose name is even known to history. Prussia, like the Union in our war, has to create her Generals.

Austria has one eminent commander, though even he has never been at the head of great armies before. We have yet to learn what Gen. Benedek can do as Commander-in-Chief of all the Imperial armies.

The Seven Years' War opened with a very similar movement to that which the Prussians are making now. Then as once before, in 1744, and as now, the Prussians calculated on the slow and dilatory movements of their unready adversaries. From Dresden, through Pirna, the King marched his main body; his General (Bevern) with a heavy force set forth from Zittau (the place from which the Prussian army lately marched) and from Landshue (a town in Silesia never held by one portion of the present Prussian army) another column combined with them, and the three were to attack the Austrians in front of Prague, where, as is well known, they in part surprised the Austrians before they could concentrate, and Frederick gained one of his most brilliant victories. It is not an utterly improbable event that in 1866 a similar decisive battle between the concentrating columns of the Prussians and the forces of the Austrians may be fought before this historic city. The probability, however, seems that Silesia, with its valley of the Oder, is to be a kind of Shenandoah Valley in this war, and to repeat the many battles of the campaigns of the great Frederick. The current rumors represent it to be Gen. Benedek's purpose to advance from his base between Cracow and Olmutz, up what may be considered a kind of promontory—the Prussian Silesia toward Breslau and Berlin. Whether the Prussians would venture to advance on the south of the mountains toward Prague, while the vast Austrian forces were penetrating the "valley," or whether the Austrians could hold the passes, (corresponding to those in the Blue Ridge,) so as to protect their flanks in their onward progress, we are unable at this distance to say. The late actions are all on the Bohemian side, at places known in the Seven Years' War, Turnau and Josefstadt, which is on the Prussian line of advance toward Prague, and near Neustadt, which is on the mountain border between Saxony and Bohemia, indicating that the Austrians were defending the line of the mountains between the two countries; though scattered Prussian detachments seem to have already broken the Cracow railway.

The names which we shall hear this Summer will recall many a never-to-be-forgotten battle-field between the great Frederick and the Austrians. Zittau has already been mentioned, famed beside as being bombarded and burned by the Austrians in 1757. At Görlitz, where the Prussian army has been concentrated the last four weeks, either to descend into Bohemia or Silesia, one of Frederick's most distinguished Generals fell—the brave Winterfeld. No doubt, under the necessary laws of strategy, many a battle will be fought on precisely the same ground as in the great Silesian wars. But history does not repeat itself, and from the past no one can predict what the result of the present war will be.

A Common Villainy.—The disaster at Philadelphia, whereby two millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed and three hundred persons deprived of the means of living, was, as we hear, caused by an incendiary. There have been of late many other acts of the kind all over the country, and in fact the crime of incendiarism appears to be largely on the increase. Into what proportions the work of the wretches engaged in it is to grow it is impossible to say, but one thing is certain—the law must exert more power than now for its detection and punishment. The evil, if unchecked, will do much toward crippling the resources of insurance companies, and may ultimately either force a much higher rate of premiums, or destroy the business altogether, and it is from this point of view that the subject ought to be considered. So far there seems to be little appreciation of the enormity of the crime of arson, and this is partly due to the light punishment awarded to detected incendiaries. And yet it was not many years ago a capital offence. In every country but our own it is still, if not punished by death, it is by a very long and severe imprisonment. The whole subject deserves inquiry, and, if necessary, legislation, for it involves perils of no common order and losses that may become fraught with general disaster.

The New British Ministry.

The formation of a new Ministry in Great Britain, and the accession of Lord Derby and his Tory friends to office at the present time, is unfortunate as giving a new element of sympathy to English diplomacy in favor of Austria. It is true, England has but little influence on the continent, but what she has will be given now to the cause of reaction and of oppressive government against Italy and the Prussian idea of a united and liberal North Germany. The British Tory aristocracy will sympathize, as they did in 1849, with Austria, and lend her all the moral aid they are able. But further than this their sympathies will not lead them. On no account will England interfere in this great struggle. She has, as it were, withdrawn herself from the European circle of States, and will henceforth follow the paths of commerce and trade without mingling in European struggles and balancings of powers. Nothing but an attack on India or her colonies, or a threatened injury to her commerce, will withdraw her from this new "middle-class policy" which, if not glorious, is at least safe. Whether Tory or Liberal be at the helm, this policy will not be varied from. What will be the consequences of it, no one can as yet predict. Whether a nation can resign an imperial position, and still retain sufficient self-respect and dignity to continue as a great power, and whether mere gathering of wealth and increase of population is enough, without great actions and deeds of war, to strengthen a people against the inevitable time of trial and danger, we are not yet able to say. It is possible that a new era of peaceful greatness has begun. England is consistent to her "free trade" policy, which is one of peace, and claims that a country is stronger for war by flourishing in peace.

The new Government will, of course, leave the question of reform as it was. The Tory party have made a skillful—if not a tricky—fight for the possession of their strongholds, and they retain them—the rotten boroughs and the unequal suffrage—both. The masses have had held before them the prospect of sharing in the Government, and now the long-desired privilege has been dashed from their lips. It is not strange that we hear of disturbances among the working men of the towns and cities. The present disappointment must be great. And yet it was too much to hope that the abuses of so many centuries should be at once removed. Bold as the onset was, under such a gallant chieftain as Gladstone, it was not to be expected that the Liberals would at once carry the strongholds of the old Tory party, which so many interests and prejudices defended. The only wonder was that the attack was so nearly successful. It was strategy, after all, rather than force that defeated it; *finesse* more than argument. And the good fight will be repeated with better success. As Mr. Gladstone said, with such grand confidence, "If this bill falls, we fall, *and we shall rise with it* hereafter." The whole current of the age is with this measure. The ideas of all men in liberal countries are now in favor of gradually raising up the laboring masses, and giving them a share in government. The unmeaning distinctions in the British system of refusing suffrage to those under a certain rental, who are evidently equally fitted with those above, and the exclusion of such large classes of intelligent and self-governing men from suffrage, must come to an end.

The immense working-class must soon be recognized as a part of the nation which is to be represented, and to save England from revolution, and to establish society on a permanent basis, reform must yet prevail. This defeat only delays it a few months or years, and will make it more thorough. But with the expulsion of the Liberal Administration, must be also driven out for the present many progressive ideas and measures of reform. The doing away with the oppressive State Protestant Church over Irish Catholics, the reform of Irish land-tenure, the gradual abolition of primogeniture and the State Church in England, and the relieving the transfer of land; these and all similar measures, which would have in due course of time followed the Reform Bill, at least in public agitation, have now to be postponed indefinitely. The key of the Tory position still remains in the hands of the enemy, and all other movements must be delayed till this is carried. That process which we have before noted—of gradual Americanization of English institutions—is now stopped, and reactionary influences will for a time have the day. But as all know, not for a long time. The victory of English reform is as sure ultimately as the return of Spring. And the reform is doubly fortunate in having a leader worthy of it, in the person of Mr. Gladstone—a man of heroic nature, a true friend of the masses, who has gradually risen to the full conception and the leadership of this great popular movement; a genuine orator and leader of men, whose advocacy of the cause will be all the firmer and warmer, now that it has met with defeat.

What the bearing of the new Government will be towards this country we cannot judge. It certainly is not composed of our friends. But at present there is nothing which can lead to discussion between the two countries. The *Alabama* claims are postponed; our neutral duties have been performed to the utmost letter of the law; no dispute or conflict is likely to occur, and we may hope for the utmost harmony between the United States and even a Tory administration of England.

In a Quandary.—A class of the Canadian people were very severe upon the American Government for the course it took during the late Fenian raid. They railed at our authorities for not doing their duty in the premises, and their wrath at times became so great that they were about ready to declare war against this country. They are, of course, in quite a quandary what to say now about the ecstatic praises uttered about us in England for the very course of conduct which they so fiercely reprobated. The English Government, Press and people are delighted with the style in which our neutrality laws were enforced, and unanimously send us their gratitude in their own behalf and in behalf of their Canadian colonies. In the face of all this the Canadians are rather inclined to begin to fancy that after all they did actually have cause of gratitude to us; but then how can they bless us in the very face of their recent maledictions? Upon matters of this kind, they should always wait until they can get advices and proper views from England.

Popular Music.—The taste for popular music is increasing in this country with great rapidity. The vast number of people that flock to the Central Park on Saturday afternoons "to hear the music" is proof of this. Thousands also flock to the Orchestral Gardens and to the Lion Park, where some of the finest works of the masters are performed in the open air, under the supervision of the best conductors in the City; for even Theodore Thomas and Carl Bergman do not consider themselves too great to give their services to the people at these places. This growth of the love for out-door concerts of this character, is to be attributed in great degree to the efforts of the German element of our population. In Berlin and other German cities, popular music forms a much more prominent feature of life than with us; and the people give up time and business for its enjoyment. In this City, and indeed throughout the country, the greater part of our performers are Germans; and our German fellow-citizens always turn out in large numbers to the Parks and Gardens where music is given. The American people may well be grateful to the Germans for what they are doing for us in this direction.

Letter to Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia.

The Beeches, Monday, July 9, 1866.

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart.

Sir: In the New-York Times of July 3, I find the following paragraph, which purports to be the substance of something said by you at the Commencement exercises of the University of Virginia:

"He thought that we were on the eve of another bloody revolution, as indicated by the passions of the parties, and this could be averted only by wise and moderate measures. He thought the lull of the storm should be used by the South to recover its true position. Hence he would discuss the causes and consequences of the recent war—that we might obtain instruction from the past that might prove useful in the future. He thought it erroneous to suppose Slavery to be the cause of the recent struggle. There were wider and deeper causes which had existed for years. The speaker here gave a synopsis of the history of the New-England and Virginia colonies, proving that there had always been intolerance in the New-England colonies, as shown by the causes which had led to the settlement of the different colonies, by the peculiarities of their laws and organizations in religious and other matters, by the secular power the ministers had ever held there, &c."

In the New-York Times of July 5 I find the following paragraph from the speech of S. S. Cox, Esq., at the celebration of the 4th of July in Tammany Hall:

"When the eleven States, now under Radical ban, shall be called—who will decide as to their right to vote? As surely as 1868 shall come, there will come dissension, embroiling and war. Unless this matter is averted by timely, moderate and judicious statesmanship, there will come war—civil war; not merely a war of sections, an international war, but a war of communities, more terrible than the mind can conceive; far more atrocious in its results than the war just ended."

It seems very remarkable that on the peaceful occasion of Commencement exercises in a University, and in the patriotic celebration of the day of our independence, two gentlemen who have been in the Congress of the United States, both of whom claim to be conservative, and both of whom belong, I believe, to the Democratic Party, should threaten us with bloody revolutions, and try to frighten us from our convictions of justice and policy, by drawing the dark picture of war, desolation and revolutions! Is there to be no time, no place, no occasion sacred to the offices of the student, or to the celebration of the common glory of our country? You speak of the passions of parties. As far as I can see, this violence of passion is confined to the party who, being out of power, want very much to get in. I will give you one fact. On the Fourth of July I was in the green woods of Ohio, surrounded by hundreds and thousands of my countrymen, celebrating the independence of our country. There was no passion, no one threatened revolution, no one told the President (with whom we did not agree upon all points) that if he did not act according to our pleasure we should carry revolution and bloodshed through the country, no one said that the insolence and intolerance of Virginia had brought on the war of the rebellion. You say the great question of the day has to be settled by the West. Now, be assured in advance, that the West will yield nothing to the threats of rebels, Democrats, or Copperheads. If we must have another rebellion let it come, and wo be to the men by whom it comes!

But are you or Mr. Cox really in earnest? If this talk is mere rhodomontade, it is childish. If it is not, you and Mr. Cox should give your reasons. You should let us know for what, and in what way you mean to make war. You both know something of the Constitution, and you know that the Constitution provides in what way a quorum of the House of Representatives shall be formed; that the House is the sole judge of who are entitled to seats by being the sole judge of their qualifications, and that there can be no more electors for President than there are members entitled to seats with the Senators. There is nothing in the organization of the House left in the least doubt, or anything in the election for President. If the action of Congress, then, in regard to the election of its own members, or the election of President, is forcibly resisted, it will be an insurrection against the Government of the United States as complete and as electric as the firing on Fort Sumter. The West will settle that.

As to Mr. Cox, I know him, and I assure you he has not the least intention of making a war or being in a war. He is a very harmless gentleman. I ask you, Mr. Stuart, what you mean by being on the eve of revolution? Or, do you mean nothing?

I ask you, Mr. Stuart, why you and I should not be friends? We are not young. We were Whigs together, and neither of us, I am sure, wish any evil to any part of the country. Why should we not be friends? Perhaps, if you can answer that question, you can answer it for thousands of others. You are going, I suppose, to the Convention, called by a portion of the Democrats—National. I shall not be represented in that Convention; but, I hope you will tell the outside world, exactly, what the rebels and Copperheads want the Government of the United States to do, and on what conditions you are going to war again. Do you think the four millions of negroes ought to be represented in Congress when they are not voters? Do you honestly think that South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana ought to have more representatives than the State of Ohio, when they have not half the votes? If you do think so, upon what principle of republican or democratic Government can you justify it? If you do not why do you complain of the action of Congress?

When you have settled these questions, I should like to know why you turn aside from general politics to attack New-England, and why you pervert history to do it; and whether you think this policy will tend to soften the passions.

You say that New-England was "intolerant." So was Virginia. It was a time of intolerance. The Church of England, in Virginia, was just as intolerant as the Independents in New-England. Dare you deny that? Yet you, Mr. Stuart, go to the Commencement exercises of the University of Virginia, and tell the young men what horrors resulted from the intolerance of New-England! So intolerant was the tory, cavalier Government of Virginia, that it resulted, as persecution always does, in turning four-fifths of the people of Virginia into what you call Dissenters. There *was* a natural hostility between the original settlers of New-England and Virginia—and what was it? The original settlers of New-England were moral, intelligent people—mostly Independents—the Roundheads of the Commonwealth. The original settlers of Virginia were, for the most part, a scurvy set, with little intelligence and less morals. They were followed, in a few years, by a large number of Charles Stuart's Cavaliers, who were Church of England men, and established an utter intolerance of all other people. These, I suppose, were the ancestors of yourself and other Virginia gentlemen. If you merely mean to say that among such opposite people there was an opposition of views and feelings, it is true. But why turn it upon the intolerance of New-England, when Virginia was as intolerant? And why bring up this subject at all? Believe me, you waste your powder. The power of the Cavaliers is gone forever, and the granite of New-England remains unmoved by all the storms of malignant passion.

A Veteran Observer.

TROUT PRESERVES.

A Visit to Caledonia Creek—Artificial Propagation of Trout—An Extensive Scientific Fish Manufactory.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Rochester, Monday, July 9, 1866.

With a recent experience of the capabilities of the weather in the country, I can only recommend absence from the City, as a "change of air," a departure from the frying-pan into the fire, and as I read the heat-record of the metropolis, I find little in it to commend the rural districts above those which are paved. The fact is, that when the dog-star rages, he is impartial in his intolerance, and the open fields suffer as much as the contracted limits of urban residence. Still it is fashionable and it is pleasant to get away from the din and dust of town, and despite the superior attractions of the mountains and the seaside, there may be found much to interest the tourist in a visit to Western New-York.

Rochester itself is full of beauty, and in the city and its surroundings there is much to interest a traveler. The country hereabouts, is rich and productive, and is just now clothed with an unusual luxuriance of crops. Never have we seen such rare promise of agricultural abundance as now marks the affluent region of the Genesee. Wheat, corn, oats, barley, grass, orchards and gardens are all in the height of their first promise, and already the earliest rewards of the farmer are being reaped. For many years the weevil has been the pest and terror of this section, but now the wheat comes to maturity unchecked by this destroyer. The voice of the croaker is heard no more, and so exempt from the fateful insect is the practical farmer, that he can paraphrase the old motto of the Garter, and say with truth, "Weevil be to him who weevil thinks."

Within a few miles of Rochester are many places of resort, well known to pleasure-seekers and Summer travelers. Avon Springs and those at Clifton, the Falls of Niagara and those of Portage, may be mentioned as most conspicuous, and already the tide of travel is setting toward these places. But I propose in this letter to pass by these resorts of the general public, and to give you some account of a day spent at the "trout preserves" of Seth Green, in Caledonia. This town is in Livingston County, some twenty miles south of Rochester. It was originally settled by the Scotch, and to this day it is peopled by the Mcs, a healthy, hardy race, pious, sturdy and moral, as rigid as their ancestors in the land of the heather. There is here a curious stream, known as Caledonia Creek—a stream not familiar to the historian or the geographer, but held in high esteem of all who cast the fly for trout. This stream has its source in a number of springs, which rapidly unite to form a creek a mile and a quarter in length, uniform in depth and width, nearly straight, unvarying in temperature, Winter and Summer; never freezing and never affected by drought or freshet. Its waters are cool and limpid; its banks are marshy or wooded. Very little surface water flows into it, and its sole mission seems to be to carry spring water to its outlet and to furnish the most remarkable haunt and hiding-place for trout that is to be found in our country. If your readers bear in mind these peculiarities they will see that it offers a singularly fine field for an essay in the science of Pisciculture.

France and England moved first in the organization and practical application of this new science, but the experiments made in this country are equal in their results to any made elsewhere, and artificial fish-raising bids fair to rise to the dignity of an "institution." Already in Europe, streams long deprived of fish have been made again productive, and fish have been produced in localities to which they had hitherto been strangers. The same thing has been done here, and, as experiments, have proved successful, and cheap food has been furnished, public attention has been drawn to the subject, and enterprise has been directed into new channels. It will not be long before the culture of fish will take its place by the side of the rearing of animals among the productive interests of the country. The *American Cyclopedia* says that a million of trout can be reared for $200. The figures hardly warrant this estimate yet, but the promise of the future is most auspicious.

The proprietor of the "trout preserves" at Caledonia is Mr. Seth Green, a gentleman in the prime of life, who has been an ardent sportsman from his youth upward. Game fish and game birds have been his study, and if he has a superior in knowledge of fin, fur and feather, and in general "woodcraft," we have not heard of him, and it is certainly not among those who write the sporting books. In the annual Conventions of the State Sportsman's Association, Mr. Green is conspicuous, and when the prize for "throwing the fly" is in contest, competition is useless. We were reminded by this by handling his silver-mounted rod, won at an annual Convention, when he cast the fly eighty-four feet—a mere bagatelle for that muscular arm and that marvelous finesse of movement. Mr. Green has fished for trout wherever trout were to be found. He has studied their habits thoroughly, and he knows all the peculiarities of their life, their nurture and their propagation. Years ago, familiar as he was with the prime advantages of Caledonia Creek, he meditated the plan of putting in operation the method of rearing trout, which was described faintly in the books, and talked over in the sportsmen's bivouac. So in August, 1864, he commenced operations on this stream. Here, in the circuit of a few rods, are his hatching-houses, his ponds for the infant trout, his preserves for those of larger growth, and his own residence. Hard by flows the creek, unchangeable in volume and temperature, and still furnishing the rarest sport for the lover of the angle. This creek is now in private hands, and only those who hold a license—procured for a single day for a dollar—can fish in its waters. Time and care have increased the multitude of fish, and now a day's fishing in waters once well nigh exhausted, brings a sure reward of the pleasant toil.

I shall not attempt to describe the "manufactory" or the "preserves" of Mr. Green in detail, but must content myself with a few general remarks. The hatching-house is a small building, roofed over and filled with rows of shallow troughs, lined with gravel. Into these he places the ova of the trout, and over the spawn there constantly passes a fresh supply of water. In a few weeks the ova hatch, and thousands of minute trout appear. These are fed on boiled eggs reduced to fineness, lobbered milk, &c., and after a certain time removed to ponds in the open air, where they are fed and grow apace. As they increase in size they are removed to other ponds or reservoirs. Mr. Green has ponds for the infants, ponds for the yearlings, and ponds for those of larger growth and maturer years. In some of these ponds the "speckled beauties" are innumerable. Varying in weight from half a pound to two pounds, they dart through the water, disclose their variegated sides, and leap into the air in pursuit of food, in the very ecstacy of life. The older trout are fed on liver cut up fine. It is a rare spectacle to see the feeding. Cast a few handfuls on the quiet surface of the water. In a moment it is all alive with activity. The surface is lashed to a foam. The sparkling drops fly in every direction, as the eager fish struggle and contend for the food which is so gratefully received by them. It makes one envious to look into these ponds and see the thousands of trout so carefully watched and guarded. Whatever may be their future they are certain to be kept away from the table for some time at least. Mr. Green catches his trout in the open stream, and leaves these tenderly-reared fish unmolested and unharmed. Meantime his profits arise from the sale of young trout for stocking ponds. These he sells at $50 per thousand—rather a high price—and sends them safely in cans of his own devising to fill orders. The natural increase of trout is very great, and if the spawn and the young ran no peril from their numerous enemies, the waters would soon be thick with fish. A two-year old trout will yield from 200 to 400 spawn; a three-year old from 800 to 1,200, and a four-year old from 1,200 to 2,000. In the spawn-beds the immature fish are exposed to the ravages of other fish, to freshets, to the deposit of sand or sawdust, and a thousand other "natural ills." After the young fish are born, they are the prey of piscine foes, are killed out of season, are poisoned by the outcome of factories, and lead generally a very uncertain existence, so that not more than ten per cent. reach maturity. Under the artificial system of rearing, about 95 per cent. may be saved. Yet calamities follow these. Only a few days since a hail-storm heaped the shores of one of these little ponds with the cadavers of thousands of these small trout.

Mr. Green has visitors from all parts of the country, attracted by the fame of this most successful experiment in trout rearing. Among his latest visitors was one from a trout preserve in Oswego County and another from Kentucky. He is communicative and entirely willing to explain his own plan of operations and the difficulties and perils of his undertaking. At the same time, however much he may encourage others, he cannot conceal the singular adaptation of Caledonia Creek to the end he seeks to obtain. It is not easy to find a water-course combining so many advantages and one so entirely free from the great peril of freshets, which in an hour might destroy the labor of years and utterly wreck the nice adaptation of wiers, and sluices and ponds which perfect the details of the management of this business.

I have rarely spent a pleasanter day than at the "trout preserves" of Seth Green. The visitor comes away stored with new knowledge and let into some of the secrets of nature, concealed from those who pursue them with less pertinacious fidelity than characterizes the veteran sportsman, who is working out an experiment certain to be attended by profit.

There are scores of streams in the river countries where trout raising could be made profitable. The market here is always good; prices are high, and the demand is uniform. At half the present price of trout, hundreds of thousands of pounds could be sold in this city every year, to the great advantage of producer and consumer. A few thousand dollars of outlay, two years of watchfulness, and the crop is ready for market. The day is not far distant when Orange and Ulster and Rockland will find an immense source of revenue in a business which is fast passing out of the experimental stage, and rising to the rank of a regular business.

D.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The Natural History of the Rinderpest—Its Reappearance in Prussia and Ireland—Its Reported Appearance in United States Territory—Its True Character and Means of its Prevention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Late reports from the Upper Missouri state that a destructive disease is raging among the horned cattle of the Plains. The rapidity of its progress to fatality—three days—marks it as rinderpest. The Russian territory in Asia, Europe and America is the home of the pest. Notwithstanding frequent mention in the Times of this malignant disease, and of its devastating spread, up to the present there has not appeared in this country any publication embodying a true account of its history and character; and those statements, intended to guard against its occurrence, which have been put forth here have evinced so complete a destitution of knowledge of its character that it has become an urgent duty for some writer to supply the defect. This demand is the more urgent seeing that a board of officers of a State Society have recently issued a bulletin which, 1st, identifies rinderpest and pluero-pneumonia. 2d. Tells us that the period of incubation of this "disease varies from fifty to sixty days," and advises that the "sick animal be immediately and rigidly separated from the rest," and 3d, "That the disease never occurs where the animal does not come in contact with other animals." How absolutely incorrect these several statements are, and how complete the destitution here of any correct knowledge of the rinderpest, will appear as we proceed. Moreover, as two additional and grave reasons why now rather than at any previous period during its sweep in Europe, a correct account of it should be diffused here, are the facts: First, that the Austrian Commissariat, whenever in the field, has invariably carried it in its train, and will again do so in the war with Prussia; and second, that recent researches (the accounts of which have just reached us) have resulted in finding a means of limiting its spread. Add to these the fact that rinderpest is enormously more destructive to horned beasts—or kills a far larger proportion of the cattle it attacks than any epidemic or plague ever did of mankind—and we have reason enough (and to spare) why every reader should learn what it is.

The rinderpest is not a new disease. From time to time it has prevailed over the continent of Europe from the fourth century. During the middle ages it frequently devastated Europe. It occurred fifteen times in Europe during the fourteenth century, and in England for twelve years, from the year 1348, it swept with such intensity over England that the horned cattle died by thousands, and the herdsmen panic-stricken fled from their herds, which roamed wiedly about the country carrying the plague in every district. The years 1711 to 1714 were especially remarkable for the mortality caused by the rinderpest in Western Europe. It then destroyed no less than 1,500,000 cattle. That epidemic prevailed over Italy seven years, destroyed 30,000 cattle in the Papal States and 80,000 in Piedmont. During a period of twelve years this disease killed in Holland 200,000 cattle; and in eight years ensuing 1740 it destroyed in Western and Central Europe three millions of cattle. During that century, it is recorded, that it spread with violence and rapidity whenever Russian and Austrian troops moved westward. Statistics show that in Europe, during eleven years less than the whole of the last century, it destroyed an indefinite number more than 200,000,000 of horned cattle.

What is Rinderpest? It is a disease which sweeps off cattle as small-pox once did men. Except in the particular of its enormous fatality, it is to cattle what small-pox is to mankind. It has, therefore, no resemblance to pleuro-pneumonia; having no symptom in common with it except in the condition of febrile depression, though it usually has a period of incubation. This is so brief that it is never longer than a day or two, and sometimes is too brief to be distinctly marked from the first stage of the disease. Different skilled observers concur in this description of the earliest symptoms: 1. Loss of appetite. This shows itself by an aversion to all kinds of "green" food. The next day, or the following, there is (2) *indifference* to food of any kind. The animal still eats but languidly, does not lick out the pail, or leaves a portion of the meal, and soon thereafter refuses food altogether. She now ceases to chew the cud, and from this time there is a commencing constipation, with progressive diminution of the milk; she looks depressed; stands much in the same posture, with drooping head and reclining ear. The ears, horns and other extremities are now sensibly under the natural temperature; the breathing is yet but slightly accelerated, and the spiration, or outbreath, perceptibly prolonged, and the pulse rises a few beats in frequency. It is at this period the orifice of the vagina reddens, and the color deepens as the disease advances. This latter is the most visible mark of the disease at this stage. A faint red or purple line about the same time appears on the under gum above the roots of the teeth. All these symptoms occur within a day or two of the incubation period. This is the period of treatment. As the disease advances, a mucous fluid drains from the eyes and nostrils, which soon become charged with whitish flakes, and afterward entirely opaque, and collects beneath the hanging head in a viscid pool.

This describes the usual character of the first symptoms, and it is certain that when an animal exhibits these symptoms it is *pest-stricken*. Of course, in observing a number of cases, some variation in these symptoms may be detected, according to the greater or less rapid progress of the malady.

There can be no doubt that it is contagious. This contagion is due to the existence of a specific entity or material, which causes the disease. In fact, nothing can be more certain and definite than the contagious virus of the cattle plague; for the matter may be kept, and a sound animal innoculated with it, precisely as in the case of small-pox. The contagion is swift and subtle in the highest degree, and is communicated by animals who have come from some

known centre of infection. Dogs and sheep, which have been near infected cattle, have been known to carry the contagion to great distances; and even hens, which looked for grains in the excrement of the diseased cattle, have become the unsuspected media to carry the contagion to sound beasts.

The attendants on sick beasts carry the contagious virus on their clothes, hands, and even their hair, to healthy beasts, and the Veterinary Surgeon does not escape from being considered a dreadful vehicle of infection. Still waters and running streams which have received the drainage of infected sheds or pasture, become channels for propagating the contagion. The public road on which sick cattle have traveled become altogether infected for sound cattle.

The period of incubation of this subtle poison is from one to three days, but even in this stage an animal may communicate the disease. The pest of 1711, which destroyed nearly all the herds, as by fire, of Milan, Ferrara, the campagna of Rome and Naples, Sardinia and Piedmont, France and Switzerland, Germany and Holland, was communicated by a single infected Hungarian ox, belonging to the commissariat of the Austrian army. The disease appeared in the English metropolis in June, 1865, communicated by cattle either from Galicia or Hungary, both of which pest-infested countries send to the London market supplies of cattle.

This disease in its native or birth-place, kills 50 per cent. of the cattle it attacks. In Hungary it kills 65 per cent., and in England it killed upward of 90 per cent., or nearly every one it attacks; and in some instances in England, as in the dairy of Miss BURDETT COUTTS, the whole dairy was lost, spite of the most liberal and expensive treatment, with castor oil, port, porter, brandy and whisky.

Of all the animals in the farms and sheds in England in which the pest entered, 44 per cent. were attacked under the most strenuous efforts to prevent its spread, and under treatment 4 per cent. recovered. Treatment could neither therefore be relied on to save the sick, nor to prevent the infection of the well. The only means until recently found efficacious to stop the spread of the disease, was to slaughter and bury the sick beasts. This, the experience of centuries had shown to be the only preventative means. It is by this means that Prussia has, heretofore, during each period referred to, succeeded in preventing the infection from passing her borders; for, in a time of peace, she enforces police measures to destroy diseased cattle, and even dogs and birds, which might carry infection over the border. By slaughter she stamps out the pest with merciless rigor. We have to refer further on to certain disinfectants which are reported, however, to offer a substitute for this severe, but hitherto only efficacious means of prevention. But it has been by these measures, and these alone, that Prussia has regularly excluded the disease, is proved in the fact that in time of war, when the Prussian Government can no longer enforce this rule, the disease has again and again spread over her territory.

Seeing that it has been stated in the foregoing, that this disease always follows in the train of Russian and Austrian armies, we may naturally inquire, is the rinderpest the natural consequence of aggregations of cattle following in the rear of armies? or has it a common birth-place from which it spreads? To the first of these questions, the answer is, no.

The rinderpest has a birth place, and spreads from thence. The experience of a century tells us that it arises in the steppes of European Russia. Among the millions of cattle which annually feed in the Provinces of Russia, at the lower part of the Dnieper, rinderpest always exists, though not in so virulent a form. At least 200,000 head of these cattle are annually driven into Gallicia and Hungary, and every six or seven years the rinderpest ravages the herds of the latter countries.

It is undoubted that these steppe oxen can carry about on their hides the virus of the plague, until under condition of travel which depress their vital powers, the plague breaks out with virulence. Scientific men have kept this mater for three, six, and even eleven months, when it still possessed the power of communicating the disease by inoculation. It is not only possible, therefore, but most probable, that an animal might carry about the poison in a dry state on its skin, hoof and horns, and that this only reproduces itself under favorable conditions. The proof of this theory of the disease appears in what follows:

By the last arrival of scientific intelligence from England, we have very full accounts of a long-continued series of experiments with a great variety of substances, known as antiseptics or disinfectants, in the ocalities affected with the cattle plague. These were undertaken by Mr. WM. CROSKO, the distinguished chemist, the discoverer of the metal Thallium. So complete have they been that they seem to leave nothing to be desired and scarcely anything to be searched for. Into the details of these we cannot now enter; but will merely say that they furnished repeated demonstrations that carbonic acid or cresylic acid diffused by sprinkling or otherwise, will both destroy the virus of the rinderpest and completely disinfect its haunts.

In this series of experiments the objects in view were, firstly, to apply the energetic disinfecting powers of sulphurous acid for the purpose of purifying the cattle sheds two or three times a week; and secondly, to trust to carbolic as a permanent means of protecting the animals from extraneous infection. These concur in this action, whereas oxidizing disinfectants, used either with carbolic acid or with sulphureus acid are inoperative. "I have," says Mr. CROOKS, "already shown that chlorine and ozone are very wasteful agents. As it is our chief aim to destroy the activity of cattle plague virus, even sulphurous acid is open to objection on the score of haste; but carbolic acid goes directly to the root of the evil, and acts solely where it is most required. It arrests and prevents decomposition; it checks the evolution of these offensive odors; it stops the development in the manure of minute animal organisms, and its vapor is never injurious or unpleasant to cattle."

It may therefore be considered as definitely proved that the vapor of carbolic acid in the atmosphere exerts a special selective power on all minute organisms possessing life. If the contagious matter of cattle plague is possessed of organic vitality, as must be now admitted, it will be destroyed beyond the possibility of revival when brought into contact with the vapor.

Several experiments proved that the innoculating virus mixed with a trace of carbolic acid becomes incapable of transmitting the disease.

In conclusion, we wish most earnestly to impress upon the reader, particularly cattle-holders, that if there is anything beyond doubt—anything we absolutely now know—it is the contagious character of rinderpest; but these experiments have made "assurance doubly sure."

Trial of Agricultural Implements at Auburn.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, July 11, 1866.

Last evening, the judges, competitors, and manufacturers of implements, held a meeting at the Court-house, for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements for the trial of mowers to-day. The President, JOHN STANTON GOULD, occupied a few moments in explaining the new dynamometer, by which all the machines were to be tested. It is a complicated instrument secured to the tongue of the mower, or reaper; and the power of the team, when operating the machine, is applied to a piston that is driven into a cylinder, the chamber of which is filled with water. The piston is graduated so that a force of twenty-five pounds, applied at the end of the piston-rod, will drive it inward a given distance, and any additional power will force the rod into the cylinder further and further. The elasticity of the water forces the piston-rod out of the cylinder, as soon as the propelling power of the team is removed, or remitted. As the piston-rod moves inward and outward, it operates on a system of pawls and wheels, to which an index is attached, playing over a graduated dial-plate. At the end of the index is a pencil which records every movement with almost unerring precision. This dynamometer is a newly-invented instrument, and has been extensively and effectively tested, not only by horse-power, but by locomotives on the railroad.

After conferring and interchanging views with each other for an hour or more, the judges decided to assume one hundred points to be the maximum value of the machines, not only in regard to merit and demerit, but in cash value. Therefore, the machine that possesses the greatest number of excellent points will be considered the best machine. The following are some of the points which are to influence the judges in arriving at their decision with reference to the superiority of one machine over another.

The exact weight of each machine when ready for work.

The price of the machine at the shop of the maker.

If any extras are sold with the machine, they will say what they are.

If there is a difference in price when extras goes with them, they will state what it is.

The Committee of Description will

Give a general description of each machine.

They will describe minutely those portions of the machine which are peculiar to it, and which constitute its individuality.

They will point out any departures from established mechanical principles in its construction, giving their reasons in full.

3. The Committee on Mechanical Arrangements will ascertain and record

The number of horses required for each machine.

The number of men, and the capacity in which they are employed.

The kind of material used in the construction of each machine, and the opinion of its durability.

Examine the workmanship of each machine, and state the nature, locality and probable consequence of each defect.

The metals that are used for journal bearings.

Observe the machine after it has been used, and state what parts have been heated, and to what extent.

Examine them carefully after they have been used, to see if any part has been unduly rubbed or worn.

Observe the facilities for oiling each part of the machine, and for easiness of access to each bolt, screw and nut.

What arrangements are made for cutting stubble at different lengths.

In what manner are the gavels delivered, behind or at the side.

The relative portability and compactness of the machines.

The contrivances adopted for the security and comfort of the driver.

Ascertain the temper of each knife.

This Committee will adopt some scale of numbers, by which they may express the relative values of the machines on such of the above points as are relative in their scope.

4. The Committee on Quality of Work will

Assume the No. 40 to represent the best work that can be done. The No. 30 as representing the best work that can be done with a hand-scythe. The No. 20 is inferior to any work that would be tolerated by a respectable farmer. The gradation of work will be expressed by numbers intermediate to these.

The standard speed to which competitors are requested to conform is one acre per hour.

They will pay particular attention to the speed of the machine at the time of clogging. For this purpose they will be furnished with a speedometer, which, in connection with the time occupied, will enable them to ascertain the maximum and minimum speed at which each will operate usefully.

Observe the evenness of the cut, whether it is higher at one end than the other, and whether it is scalloped. This observation to be made when the machine is moving at the standard speed of one acre per hour.

The condition of the grass when it is cut, whether it is evenly spread or in ridges. The machine which leaves the grass in the best condition for drying is the most perfect.

The length of stubble left by each machine. To accomplish this, numerous measurements should be made in at least ten different portions of each lot, average taken.

See if any spears of grass or grain have been drawn out by the roots. If so, state the proportion.

What is the appearance of the cut end of the machine stubble. Is it clean or torn off?

The closeness with which the machine cuts up to obstacles, such as stones, stumps and fences.

State the condition in which the machine leaves the gavels; whether in the best condition for the binder or not.

Is the grain beaten out by the action of the machine when moving at the standard speed?

The condition of the grass or grain with respect to wetness or dryness.

The Committee on Time will note

The exact time of starting each machine.

They will observe the time occupied by each stoppage, stating its cause, and specifying those which were occasioned by the fault of the machine, and those which were not connected with the machine.

N. B.—It will be distinctly understood that no credits will be given for rapidity of work done by hurrying the horses. It is the desire of the Society that the manufacturer should move the machine at the speed which he deems best adapted to show its merits.

The time of final stoppage of each machine.

In the dynamometer trials, they will note the exact length of time that the dynamometer is applied to the machine while in motion.

In these trials the machine will be set to cut the stubble three inches in length.

In the trials of minimum speed, they will note the exact time a machine is passing over a given space.

5. The Committee on Dimensions will make and record the following measurements:

The length of cut. This measurement will be in all cases the length of the actual cut, not the grass gathered by the divider.

The diameter and breadth of the driving wheel. If the wheel is not smooth, state the length and breadth of the projections, and their distance from each other.

The number of vibrations of the knife to each revolution of the driving wheel; also the length of each vibration.

The advance of the machine while making one vibration.

The length of the base of each tooth of the cutter, and the distance of the apex from the base.

The breadth and thickness of each end of the cutter bar. The material, whether of wood, steel or iron; also the same dimensions for the finger-bar. The weight of the knife and cutter-bar will be noticed.

The distance between the fingers or guards; length of the vibrations and whether it is greater or less than the distance between the centre of the guard fingers.

Is the knife sickeled edged or smooth?

The diameter of the reel, and the number of its revolutions in relation to the driving wheel.

The pitch of the gearing.

The angle at which the cutter and guard finger meet in severing the crop.

The length of the Pitman rod, and its weight and material.

The width of the finger at the point where the face of the cutter section meets it, and at the point where the apex meets it.

The Dynamometer Committee will

Ascertain the total power required to operate each machine while cutting.

The power required to draw the machine over a smooth surface, with the knife in motion but not cutting.

The power required to draw the machine over a smooth surface, the knife being in repose.

Measure the side draft.

The dynamometer will be applied once across the field and back. The four machines consuming the least power on the first trial shall be tried again, and if the consumption of power remains relatively the same, the trial will be final. If otherwise, the trials will be repeated until the Committee satisfy themselves which really is the most economical of power.

When all these points have been accurately determined, the judges will then consider and decide: Which is the cheapest machine; the most simple in its construction; the most durable; which requires the least power; which has the least side draft; which does the most work in the least time; which does the best work.

These last points will be determined by its capacity to perform a given amount of work, in a workmanlike manner, in a given time, in the most economical way.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

After weighing every machine accurately, competitors and judges proceeded to the farm of W. S. LEACH, about five miles west of the City of Auburn, on the eastern slope of Cayuga Lake. The grass to be mowed was red clover, badly laid in every direction, and in most of the field there was a heavy growth of tall Flea Bane, (*Erigeron Strigosum*,) sometimes called "small daisy." There were about twenty acres in the field when the trial commenced. The plots assigned to each machine were carefully surveyed and staked off, there being one acre in each plot, which was about forty rods long and four rods wide.

At about 11 o'clock, Wednesday, four mowers were put in operation, which were the "Buckeye," the "Eureka," the "American Mower," and the "Kirby" or "American Harvester." The "Buckeye" is a two-wheeled mower, with two drivers, having a jointed finger-bar, capable of being folded for transportation, and of cutting equally well when the team turns either to the right or left. The time for cutting a trifle over one acre was 46 minutes.

The "Eureka" is a two-wheeled mower, with two drive wheels six feet apart, and the cutter bar directly forward of the wheels, thus making a cut of six feet in width. This machine is capable of mowing around the field either to the right or to the left, or it will cut directly back and forth, beginning on one side of a field and finishing the plot without going around it. The horses travel about eight feet apart. One walks in the path made by the track cleaner, close to the standing grass, and the other travels in the uncut grass. The bar is capable of being folded for transportation. The time occupied in cutting one acre was 36 minutes, although the time consumed in fixing the machine and mowing was 54 minutes.

The "American Mower" is a two-wheeled machine, with two drivers, capable of cutting while the team is driven either to the right or left round the field. The time occupied in cutting one acre was 48 minutes.

The next machine was the "Kirby Mower," with one drive wheel and rigid finger-bar, capable of cutting only one way round the field. The time occupied in cutting one acre was 46 minutes.

At 2 o'clock P. M. four more machines were put in motion, two of the "Cayuga Chief," one of the "Combined Kirby," and one of the "Combined Buckeye." The "Cayuga Chief" is a two-wheeled and double-driver machine, with a "caster wheel" in the rear, having a hinged cutter-bar, and capable of cutting equally well when driven either to the right or left. The time occupied in cutting one acre was 57 minutes for one machine and 55 minutes for the other. The Kirby cut the acre in 49½ minutes. The Combined Buckeye cut the acre in 50 minutes. Thus far all the machines performed their assigned tasks with eminent satisfaction. In some places the clover lay so closely to the ground that it was utterly impracticable for any mower to cut it when mowing the same way that the stalks had fallen down. The weather being quite sultry, the grass was badly down, and but little effort was made to finish the acre in the shortest possible time.

The third set of mowers consisted of one "Columbian" Mower, one "Rhode Island Clipper," one "Yankee Mower" and one "Ohio Buckeye." The "Columbian" is a two-wheeled machine, with a flexible finger-bar, and capable of being folded for transportation. The "Rhode Island Clipper" is also a two-wheeled mower, with folding bar, and capable of cutting to the right or left with equal facility. The "Yankee" mower has two drive wheels and flexible finger-bar. The "Ohio Buckeye" has also two drive wheels and a hinged finger-bar. The grass was down badly, and one of the machines broke the track-board, yet they all finished the acre in less than one hour. The "Clipper," 45 minutes; "Columbian," 58 minutes; "Yankee Mower," 48 minutes, and "Ohio Buckeye," 58 minutes. All did their work extremely well, considering the condition of the grass.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 5 o'clock they all quit the field. The weather was delightfully pleasant, and another set of machines might have been tested to-day, as well as to protract the trial one day longer. The attendance is not large, as most people have got the impression that spectators will be rigidly excluded from the field, which is not so; and the officers of the Society have requested the reporters to correct this wrong impression through the daily Press. The field is open for visitors.

A Party of Osage Indians at St. Louis—They Receive the Hospitalities of the City and Dance a War Dance.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 6.

Yesterday considerable excitement was created in the streets by the appearance of a squad of Indians, with painted faces, and dressed in the wild, singular garb of the sons of the forest. They marched up Fourth-street with the slow, dignified gait and unmoved faces peculiar to the race, and, under the guidance of their interpreter, sought an interview with the Mayor, to whom the interpreter told the following story:

The party, eleven in number, belong to the Osage tribe. They left Neosho County, Kansas, some weeks ago, with the intention of visiting Washington. They had two white men with them as directors, and who took charge of the money collected while they gave exhibitions in the various towns through which they passed, and who engaged to conduct them to Washington and back again to Kansas. When they reached Carrollton, Ill., these white men deserted the party, probably finding that the investment did not pay, and they were left without money or guidance, and very wisely determined to return to their hunting-grounds and leave the abodes of the treacherous whites. They reached this city without money, and hence applied to the Mayor for assistance. Nor was their appeal in vain. Our kind-hearted Mayor, after having a conversation with the interpreter, brought them to an eating-house, and gave them a civilized dinner, and procured them transportation on the Pacific Railroad to Kansas City, for which place they leave by the early train to-day.

The names of these dusky sons of the sod are as follows: Frank Machel, interpreter. This is a yellowish-hued individual, who speaks tolerable English, and appears to possess a fair share of intelligence. Matunkaha, Big Medicine. This gentleman is exceedingly solemn-looking, and appears always to be literally in a *brown* study. Then we have nine others with the following consonantal names: Jonecasar, Casoyeneka, Kepakalahe, Yenesekada, Kasachuce, Heletsa, Geshubunke, Yarkanokia, Oketsavonka. All these men were dressed in true Indian fashion, with red blankets slung carelessly around their shoulders, tufted hair, moccasins and leather leggings. Some of them carried tomahawks and bows, and altogether presented an appearance barbarous and uncouth enough to please the most fastidious. In the evening, acting on the suggestion of the Mayor, they gave an exhibition, consisting of their war dance and diabolical shrieks and contortions, opposite the Southern and the Planters' House, and a large crowd of spectators assembled to witness the weird and savage performance, which we have no time to describe particularly. At the close of each exhibition a collection was taken up, and the small sum realized was handed over into the hands of the dusky chieftain.

The Duel Between Gen. Jordan and Mr. Gallwaya.

The Memphis papers publish the correspondence between Col. JORDAN and Mr. GALLAWAY, of the Memphis *Avalanche*. The following letters open the correspondence:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 28, 1866.

SIR: When I wrote last Summer my paper on the causes which defeated the efforts of the Southern people to win their independence, I comprehended the fact that I incurred the risk of harsh criticism on the one side, and misapprehension of motives and aims on the other, but made a resolution to trust to time and the truth of what I should say, to justify me against all assailants, especially as I could not, single-handed, expect to call all to account.

Soon after I came here, much to my surprise, there appeared in the paper of which you are the editor an article understood to be from your pen, which assailed the writer of the article to which I refer above, but without mentioning my name, however. I looked upon that attack upon me as different from the others to which I had been previously subjected, inasmuch as the effect was directly calculated to injure me in my efforts, as an editor, to gain a living, and the means of supporting and educating my children, by reviving or nourishing in this immediate place injurious prejudice against me. It also had the aspect of a direct personal discourtesy to me in the beginning of my association with the Press of this city. It likewise seemed an exceptional case on your side, since you had yourself formed and published an editorial and business association, in the starting of your paper, with Mr. POLLARD, of Virginia, who had written far more harshly of Mr. DAVIS than I had ever published. These circumstances made me address a note to you to the foregoing import at that time, and to ask for explanation touching what I regarded as injurious to me.

That note I showed to Col. MCMAHON, who urged me to withold it until he could see you, and, as he expressed it, bring us "together." After several days delay, he finally informed me that you disclaimed all personally offensive allusions to me, and assured me that there would not be any further allusions in the *Avalanche* that could wound me in this connection. A week having meanwhile elapsed, I was led to think, with Col. MCMAHON, that it had become unnecessary to transmit my note. This morning I observed, however, in the course of an editorial in your journal the following words: "Remorse, deep, poignant and consuming, will burn like a coal of fire in the bosoms of those Southern men who assailed Mr. DAVIS while chained down in a dungeon when they read the story of his wrongs, &c., &c.

"The shrimped and shrivelled souls of all such will expand to the dimensions of a mustard seed when they read," &c., &c.

Now as I have been one of those who have felt authorized to express conscientious belief, but chiefly my knowledge, of the public acts of Mr. DAVIS—while sympathizing with his personal misfortunes and ill-treatment, I feel it in place, respectfully, to inquire whether or not you designed by your language, above cited, to characterize me?

My friend, Col. DEARING, will receive any answer that you may have to make to this communication. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) THOMAS JORDAN.

To M. C. GALLAWAY, Editor Memphis *Avalanche*, &c., &c.

Delivered between 8 and 9 o'clock Thursday evening, June 28.

AVALANCHE OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 28, 1866.

Gen. Thomas Jordan:

SIR: Your note of this date has just been received, and in reply, I have to say in the extract to which you have called my attention:

I alluded to those who have assailed Mr. DAVIS since his incarceration, and especially to you, as the avowed author of an article in *Harper's Magazine*.

This communication will be handed to you by my friend, Capt. W. H. RHEA. Respectfully,

(Signed) M. C. GALLAWAY.

Received shortly after 10 o'clock Thursday night.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 29, 1866.

Col. M. C. Gallaway:

SIR: Your note of the 28th inst., received at 10 o'clock last evening, leaves me no alternative but to request you to designate some convenient place out of the State for the further discussion of the point at issue.

My friend, Col. DEARING, will receive your reply. Respectfully,

(Signed) THOMAS JORDAN.

Delivered between 12 and 1 o'clock noon on Friday, June 29, 1866.

Then followed letters naming Hernando, Miss., as the place of meeting, and finally, the matter having been submitted to arbitration, the following letter closed the affair:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, July 5, 1866.

The undersigned, having been made acquainted with the correspondence between Gen. THOS. JORDAN and Col. M. C. GALLAWAY, which is now before us, and having fully understood and considered the causes from which the misunderstanding between those gentlemen arose, and feeling assured and satisfied that Gen. JORDAN claims no right to demand satisfaction from Col. GALLAWAY, for anything written or spoken within the bounds of legitimate criticism, as a public journalist, but for personal offence or the imputation of personal dishonor only; and being further assured and satisfied that Col. GALLAWAY, in the article in question, intended to exercise the privilege of lawful criticism only, upon the publications of the day, and did not intend to offer personal offence, or to impute personal dishonor to Gen. JORDAN, we have therefore come to the conclusion that the difficulty referred to the undersigned can and ought to be, and is hereby honorably adjusted, on the foregoing premises and explanations, in a manner which we deem alike honorable to both the parties concerned.

(Signed) LANDON C. HAYNES, DAN. ABLE, ED. W. RUCKER, SAMUEL P. WALKER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 5, 1866.

The above adjustment of the matter at issue between Gen. THOMAS JORDAN and Col. M. C. GALLAWAY is satisfactory.

ST. CLAIR DEARING. W. H. RHEA.

It is due to all parties concerned to state that in the interview between Col. GALLAWAY and myself, referred to in Gen. JORDAN'S first letter, Col. GALLAWAY was not informed of the note prepared by Gen. JORDAN, referred to in that letter. I acted in the interests of a good understanding between two gentlemen, between whom I desired to establish amicable relations; and whatever assurances were given were based upon the relations of personal friendship between Col. GALLAWAY and myself.

J. H. MCMAHON.

PROJECTED RAILROADS IN THE SOUTH.—It is proposed to construct a railroad connecting Memphis, Tenn., and Montgomery, Ala., passing through Columbus, Miss. Hon. W. J. SYKES, of Columbus, in a letter to Hon. JOHN D. PHELAN, of Montgomery, in favor of the project, says: This is an enterprise in which your City and State are deeply interested. From Memphis to Montgomery by this route it will not be more than three hundred or three hundred and fifty miles, the exact distance not known. The distance from Montgomery to Memphis is very little more than that from Montgomery to Nashville. At Memphis you are brought, by means of the Mississippi River, in communication with the great grain region of the North and Northwest. Your supplies can be brought as expeditiously and as cheaply over this road as by any other route. Memphis is destined to be the great city on the Mississippi River. The nearest route between Montgomery, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn., will either be Tuscaloosa or Selma. It is evident that Alabama must, in the new order of things, become a great manufacturing State, and Tuscaloosa, Selma and Montgomery must be the principal manufacturing cities in that State. They are all near the coal, the iron and the cotton, and when the various railroads are completed they will have every facility for manufacturing enjoyed by any cities. The railroads needed in your State immediately are the Northeast and Southwest road from Chattanooga to Meridian, the Decatur and Montgomery, the Montgomery and Selma, and a railroad either from Selma by Columbus, Miss., to Memphis, or a railroad from Lime Kiln Station on the Montgomery road to Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Columbus, Miss., to Memphis. To build these roads will require a very large amount of capital, but the productive energies of the country will furnish that capital in a few years, and the enhanced value of the property, arising from the building of these roads and the consequent developments of the natural resources of the country will more than pay for the building of the roads. The road from Memphis to Montgomery will cost say ($10,000,000) ten millions dollars; this includes the road from Montgomery to Selma. Alabama possesses as many of the elements of wealth as any State. In the extreme Southern portion of the State there are the extensive piney woods, with splendid forests of timber and fine ranges for cattle. In the middle portion the rich canebrake and bottom lands for cotton, corn and other agricultural products, and north of a line drawn through Tuscaloosa, east and west, there are, in great abundance, coal and iron, and all other things necessary for manufacturing purposes. There is also fine land in the northern and northeastern part of the State. She may and probably will raise a less amount of cotton than formerly, but the enhanced price will compensate for the diminished production, and if it should be manufactured at home, the profits would be greatly increased, as before shown.

BURNING OF THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL AT NEW-ORLEANS.—Odd Fellows' Hall, New-Orleans, which was burnt on the evening of July 4, was one of the most beautiful and stately edifices in the city. It was completed in April, 1852, and, from its favorable location and excellent arrangements, was the favorite hall in the city for large assemblies. It cost, including the ground and furniture, $225,000, and was insured for $95,000. Several of the Lodges were partially insured for their furniture and regalia. Eighteen Lodges, four Encampments, Grand Encampments and Grand Lodges, I. O. O. F., had their regular meetings in his building; also, several Masonic Lodges, the Druids, and other large, well-known and flourishing societies. They all lost everything. Not a particle of furniture, and none of the valuable regalia were saved. The archives, embracing all records appertaining to the order from its organization in this city, an immense amount of historical information, were lost, and this is irretrievable. The fire seems to have originated in one of the smaller work-shops in the rear, and is supposed to have been set by an incendiary. One of its walls fell against GUMBEL'S Hotel, adjoining, and that too giving away, all fell into the court, a mass of dead brick and mortar together. The hotel was well drenched with water, and a large amount of property destroyed or injured.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The Vessels at the Yard and their Condition—Monitors, Iron-clads, Steamships, Propellers, Sailing Vessels, &c.—A Serenade by Midshipmen, and What Came of It.

Notwithstanding the very great reduction made in the number of employees at the Navy-Yard during the past year, there is still a large amount of work done there. A visit to the yard, and an inspection of its various shops and mechanical contrivances, is full of interest, and calculated especially to make a pleasing impression upon strangers who are unfamiliar with matters pertaining to ship-building or the navy. Just at the present time, the yard presents a very pleasing appearance, the many beautiful trees being in full foliage, and the numerous grass-plats refreshing to look upon. Huge piles of shot and shell, of all sizes, corded up like so much wood, each one painted black, meet the eye at every turn, while conspicuously arranged, adjacent to the many graveled walks, are various large cannon captured from the rebels during the late war. Near the Commanding Officer's quarters is a huge 11-inch gun which was used on board of one of our iron-clads during a severe engagement. Upon its side is a large indentation made by a shot from the rebel ram *Tennessee*. The shot which was so well aimed glanced from the side of the gun and took off the arm of one of our officers who was superintending it at the time, and killed or wounded several of our men. There are also trophies of the war of 1812, Spanish guns and French guns. All these are speedily to be removed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and some of them are already loaded upon schooners for that purpose. The Navy-yard Museum possesses many novel and interesting specimens, and many large portraits of prominent naval officers of former days. In the various workshops there is much massive and elegant machinery, the uses whereof are a mystery to the uninitiated. A machine for testing the lubricating qualities of various oils is peculiar in its construction and operation. It is said to be the best and most satisfactory testing apparatus in the country, and manufacturers of good oil are always anxious to try it at the Navy-yard. Very few, however, can obtain permission to do so, as the machine has other business to do than puffing outsiders' oils. Under the rigorous discipline introduced into the Navy-yard by its present Commandant, Admiral BELL, great improvements have been made in the general appearance of the yard, and the many details pertaining to its successful and economical management. Formerly it was necessary, in order to get even the lowest position in the yard, for the applicant to possess a certain amount of political influence. Admiral BELL has changed this, and weeded out most thoroughly the various shops, retaining only the most trustworthy and skillful men, regardless of their political preferences. His course in this respect has made him somewhat unpopular with politicians, but the people will assuredly sustain him in enforcing retrenchment and needed reforms.

When the war terminated there were several war vessels in course of construction at the Navy-yard. Some of these are now being pushed forward to completion, while on others work has been suspended for the present. The largest of these and the one attracting the most attention among naval people, is the *Kalamazoo*. This vessel is still on the stocks, and workmen are busy upon her hull, and putting in portions of her machinery. She is described as a second-rate iron-clad of 3,200 tons burden, and is built upon the same plan as the *Miantonomah*, with the exception that she is just twice as large. It will be remembered that the *Miantonomah* visited Europe, and there attracted the attention of everybody for her superior style of construction, which the English said made her invulnerable. English critics and naval officers united in pronouncing her the most dangerous war vessel afloat. What will they say when they see one of twice her capacity? The *Kalamazoo* will carry four 15-inch guns, is built in the most substantial manner, and is to be iron-clad. She will be propelled by twin screws, and it is thought that she will attain a geater rate of speed than any of our war vessels. She will be ready to launch in a short time, and could be ready for sea in three months did occasion require.

The *Moshulu* is another screw vessel, second rate, of 2,348 tons burden. She is now afloat, but not completed. She will carry thirteen guns of heavy calibre, and will be sheathed with iron.

The *Ontario* was commenced at a late period of the war, and is still on the ways. Much time and labor will be required to fit her for sea. Work upon her has been stopped, by order of the Department, and it is very uncertain when it will be resumed. She is a first-rate twin screw vessel of 3,177 tons, and intended to carry 21 guns.

The *Java* is of the same dimensions and style as the *Ontario*, but is calculated to carry 23 guns. Work is still being done upon her, but not with that expedition which a state of war would demand. She is still on the ways.

The *Quinnebaugh*, a third-rate screw vessel of 831 tons, was launched about four months ago, and is now receiving her machinery. She will carry 10 guns, and could be got ready for sea on short notice.

These are the only vessels in process of construction at the Navy-yard, but there are three others at this port being completed under the supervision of Admiral GREGORY, Superintendent of Construction. These vessels are

The *Ammonoosuc*, a first-rate screw vessel, 2,019 tons burden, carrying 15 guns. She was built at Boston, but now lies at the Morgan Iron Works, receiving her machinery.

The *Neshamminy* is the same as the *Ammonoosuc*, and is also receiving her machinery.

The *Madawaska* is of the same class and armament, her capacity being somewhat larger. She sailed upon her trial trip a few days since, and now lies off the Battery, still further testing her machinery. Thus far she has fulfilled the expectations of all.

The immense iron-clad ram *Dunderberg* lies at WEBB'S ship-yard, and it is expected that she will be ready to start upon her trial trip in about three weeks. A full description of this ram was published in the TIMES a short time since.

The following vessels are undergoing repairs at the Navy-yard:

The *Don*, a fourth-rate screw propeller, carrying eight guns, and of 390 tons, is in the dock, and has just had her bottom scraped, and is now being painted. Her officers and crew are all on board, anxiously awaiting sailing orders. The *Don* is an elegant little vessel, arranged with an eye to the comfort and convenience of those who live aboard of her. She was built by the notorious LAIRDS, of London, as a blockade-runner, and was captured off Norfolk, Va. It is expected that she will put to sea in the course of a few days.

The *Pensacola* has received her required repairs, and workmen are now applying her final coat of paint. She has received her sailing orders, and in a few days will depart for San Francisco, where she joins the North Pacific Squadron as the flag-ship of Admiral THATCHER. The roving squadron commanded by Commodore RODGERS during the war has been ordered to the Pacific coast, and will hereafter be known as the North Pacific Squadron, and commanded by Admiral THATCHER. The flag-ship *Pensacola* will doubtless be found in the harbor of San Francisco most of the time after she reaches that coast.

The *Lackawanna*, a second-rate screw propeller, of 1,533 tons burden and carrying seven guns, after having undergone a thorough overhauling, sailed on Saturday for San Francisco, to join the North Pacific Squadron.

The *Oneida*, a third-rate propeller, 1,032 tons burden, and carrying nine guns, has also been put in complete order, and is nearly ready for sea.

The *Iroquois*, a third-rate screw, 1,016 tons burden, carrying nine guns, is in the hands of workmen, who are busy repairing her machinery. They have about two months' work before them.

The *Susquehanna* is a first-rate side-wheel steamer, of 2,450 tons, with a battery of fifteen guns. She is being put in condition for service, and will relieve the *Rhode Island*, now at Newport, as flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, the *Rhode Island* coming in for repairs. The *Susquehanna* is undergoing a thorough overhauling, her machinery and her hull being now in the custody of mechanics.

The following named vessels, having been "honorably mustered out of the service," are now lying at the Navy-yard:

The *Algonquin*, a third-rate paddle-wheel steamer, carrying ten guns and being of 974 tons burden, is pronounced a failure, and a purchaser for her is desired by the Government. This vessel created a great deal of interest at the time of her completion in consequence of her famous "dock race" with the *Winooski*. She was built by contractors who claimed that individuals could build better and cheaper war vessels than the Government could. There were some new and patented features introduced in her machinery also, which were sought to be sold to the Government. When she was completed she was tested alongside the *Winooski*, a vessel of Government construction and about the same capacity—the latter giving the greatest satisfaction and obtaining the favorable report of the Committee. Subsequently they made a trial trip together, when the *Algonquin* was found to be sadly deficient in speed and other requisites. She is pronounced a complete failure as a war vessel.

The *Idaho* is a first-rate screw, of 2,638 tons burden, designed to carry eight guns. She was built by contractors, same as the *Algonquin*, and, like her, proved a failure. Both are laid up in ordinary, and could doubtles be purchased on reasonable terms. It is said that Government advanced large sums of money—a half million of dollars is mentioned—to the contractors, to enable them to complete their experiment.

The *Onondaga* is a third-rate iron-clad, with four guns, and 1,250 tons burden. The *Roanoke* is a first-rate iron-clad of the monitor species. The *Massasoit* is a third-rate side-wheel steamer, 974 tons burden, and ten guns. She is laid up in ordinary. The *Sebago* is of the same class, and in the same condition, as is also the *Iasco*. Two months' labor will be required to fit either one of these for sea. The *Penobscot* is a fourth-rate screw, of 507 tons burden, and four guns. She is laid up for the present. The *Hibiscus* and the *Spinea* are fourth-rate screw propellers, 406 tons burden, carrying 6 guns each. A month's labor will be required to prepare them for sea, but no work is being done on them. The *Catalpa* and *Maria* are fourth-rate propellers, of about 200 tons, and are used as tug boats for duty in connection with the yard. The latter carries two guns and the former three. The *Memphis* is a third-rate screw, 3 guns, and 791 tons budhen. She was built in Europe for the blockade-running business, but having fallen into the clutches of Uncle Sam, is now laid up in ordinary. The *Marigold* is a little fourth-rate propeller, carrying 2 guns, and of 115 tons. Her services being no longer required, she is for sale to whoever bids the sum required. The *James Adger* is a third-rate paddle-wheel vessel of 1,150 tons, carries eight guns, and is also for sale. So is the *Britonia*, a fourth-rate side-wheel steamer of 202 tons, and carrying two guns. The *Tioga* and *Octorara* are third-rate side-wheel steamers of about 800 tons, carrying ten guns each. They are laid up in ordinary until further orders. The *Pampero* is a fourth rate ship of 1,375 tons, and six guns. She is for sale. The *Massachusetts* and *Newbern* are fourth-rate propellers, of 1,150 and 950 tons burden, carrying seven and three guns. They are used at present as supply ships, and carry stores to the different squadrons on the home stations.

The *Gettysburg* is a fourth-rate paddle-wheel steamer of 726 tons burden, carrying nine guns. She has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired and is now ready for sea. The *Dumbarton* is a fourth-rate side-wheel steamer, 636 tons burden, and carries four guns. She is another of the captures made by our blockading squadron during the war, and having been recently overhauled is now ready for sea.

In addition to the above vessels there are the regular station ships at the Navy-yard. These are the *Vermont* and *North Carolina*. The *Vermont* is the receiving ship for recruits for the navy, and at the present time has on board 582 able-bodied men, ready to be transferred to vessels on duty. She has in all 700 persons on board. The *North Carolina*, formerly the receiving ship, has been converted into a storehouse for ordnance.

The *Winnepeck* is a third-rate paddle-wheel steamer of 1,030 tons burden and carries 10 guns. She has but recently arrived at the yard, and will remain but a short time. She has on board fifty midshipmen, who are as frolicsome and mischievous as midshipmen are noted for being. They visit the City quite frequently in small squads, and generally have a good time. Their amusements have thus far been of an innocent nature, and they have not given as much trouble to the officers of the station as they probably will when they get better acquainted. A few of them are musically inclined, and having failed to make the acquaintance of a charming young lady residing near the yard, on Friday evening eight of them sallied out, armed with guitars, banjos and other musical instruments for the purpose of serenading the object of their admiration. Arriving beneath her windows they commenced singing some painfully sentimental airs, and strumming their instruments. First one song, then another, till they had exhausted their limited stock of ballads, and become exceedingly hoarse, without obtaining any recognition from the young lady. They were about taking their departure in disgust, and with many hard words, which savored strongly of the forecastle, when their movements were considerably accelerated by the appearance of an overgrown mastiff, whose ferocious bark and offensive movements threatened them with a warmer reception than they had contemplated. It is said that there was a hasty scrambling over fences and a demoralized retreat, such as is seldom witnessed in that locality. The unrequited Middy who dropped his banjo on that interesting occasion can obtain it by inquiring on the premises.

Sun-Strokes.

A respectably-dressed old gentleman, named S. BLOODGOOD, who resides at No. 29 East Twenty-eighth-street, when walking along Nassau-street, in the rear of the TIMES Building, yesterday noon, was suddenly overcome by the heat and was about to fall when caught in the arms of a colored man who was passing. He was carried to the *Tribune* office, where he was cared for by Dr. BACKUS, whose office is in the neighborhood. On his partial restoration he was removed to the City Hospital in a carriage. His recovery is doubtful.

The following additional cases are reported:

ROBERT MORRIS, a young man who resides at Staten Island, was sun-struck yesterday while entering the establishment of JOHNSON, FRY & CO., No. 27 Beekman-street.

MARY FORMAN, aged 19, native of Ireland, died yesterday morning, at No. 113 Canal-street, from the effects of the heat.

EBENEZER G. POMEROY, an aged man, died suddenly at No. 72 Henry-street, from the excessive heat.

JAMES LOCKWOOD, residing at No. 226 East Broadway, dropped lifeless on the sidewalk in Park-row, yesterday morning. He had just left VANDYKE & HALLORAN'S saloon when he was seized with a fit, and fell heavily to the pavement, expiring in a few minutes. It was at first thought that death had resulted from cholera. This was proved to be incorrect, however, at an inquest subsequently held on the body at the Beekman-street Station-house by Coroner WILDEY, when a verdict was rendered of death from the effects of the heat. Deceased's wife was present, and stated that he had scarcely been sober for the past two years.

MICHAEL DWYER, residing at No. 490 Sixth-avenue, was found overcome by the heat at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Sixth-avenue, and taken home by the Police.

EDWARD POWERS, residing at Seventeenth-street and First-avenue, was brought to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, prostrated by the heat. He was taken home by Sergt. DAVENPORT.

CHARLES JOHNSON, of No. 4 Birmingham-street, was overcome by the heat, and taken home by the Police.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon PATRICK O'BRIEN, 40 years of age and residing at No. 472 Fourth-street, was prostrated by the heat on the corner of the Bowery and Fourth-street. Taken home by Officer McGRADY, of the Seventeenth Precinct.

At 6 o'clock JAMES WILSON, 37 years of age and a native of Scotland, was found dead on the corner of Bleecker and Wooster streets. Taken to the Mercer-street Station-house by Officer HALSTEAD.

At 9 o'clock JOHN SHERIDAN died suddenly on board a ship lying foot of Stanton-street, E. R. Sergt. LYNCH notified the Coroner.

At 3:30 o'clock an unknown sailor died suddenly from *coup de soleil* on board the ship *John Bertram*. The Coroner was notified by the Seventh Precinct Police.

Base Ball.

THE CONCORD CLUB VS. THE ETNA.

A very interesting game of base ball was played between the Concord and Etna Clubs, on the grounds of the former at Bedford, resulting in a decided victory for the Concord boys. A noteworthy feature of the game was the fine playing of MUNN at centre field, he taking three beautiful fly balls. On the part of the Etna, their playing was distinguished by the fine pitching of WATTS. Below we append the score:

CONCORD, OF BROOKLYN.	Outs.	Runs.	ETNA, OF JERSEY CITY.	Outs.	Runs.
Moody, c.	2	7	Watts, p.	5	4
Canington, s. s.	5	4	McCarlin, 2d b.	3	4
Hall, 1st b.	1	8	Henry, c. f.	2	3
Smith, p.	3	6	Bacot, s. s.	5	2
Johnson, l. f.	5	5	Ranson, l. f.	6	3
Fenn, r. f.	3	5	Linn, r. f.	5	1
Jackson, 3d b.	3	3	Jennings, 1st b.	1	5
Munn, c. f.	4	4	Richards, 3d b.	3	3
Packer, 2d b.	2	6	Roberts, c.	3	4
Total	27	48	Total	27	29

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN EX-SCHOOL OFFICER'S EXPLOIT.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer GEORGE S. MCWATTERS, of the City Hall force, heard a cry for aid near Tryon-row, and on going thither he found Mr. JOHN VOGLE, engineer of the steamtug *J. C. Osgood*, suffering from a severe wound over the left temple. His face, shirt and waistcoat were besmeared with blood from the wound. It appears that Mr. VOGLE had interfered to shield a female from insult at the hands of one DANIEL J. BUCKLEY, an Ex-School Trustee of the Fourth Ward, and that BUCKLEY, who was accompanied by a number of Fourth Ward ruffians, struck him with a club. Officer MCWATTERS apprehended BUCKLEY, and gave him lodgings in the Beekman-street Police-station, and Justice HOGAN committed him, yesterday morning, in default of $300 bail.

HOMICIDE IN JAY-STREET.—On the 12th inst. MARTIN HULL quarrelled with Mrs. ELIZABETH LAUZ, of No. 12 Jay-street, about the children, and assaulted her with a shovel, and kicked her down a flight of stone steps, as already reported in the TIMES. HULL was subsequently arrested, and taken before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court, and required to find bail in the sum of $300. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. LAUZ was reported to be in a dying condition, and Coroner WILDEY was summoned to hold an *ante-mortem* examination.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.—At about 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a Frenchman named MITCHIEW, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind, jumped out of his bedroom window, at No. 65 Greenwich-street, and sustained severe injuries to the head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. ..DAVID HALL, aged 24, a Scotchman, attempted to commit suicide by taking arsenic, yesterday. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

ACCIDENT.—About 11 o'clock on Friday night, JAMES MCMASTERS, residing on the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, was hoisting several barrels of flour on a dummy at the cracker bakery of THOMAS OLIVE, at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Second-avenue, when he was knocked down and very seriously injured by the rope breaking. Police Surgeon KIMBARK dressed his wounds, and he was sent home.

A BATHER DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, CHAS. BANCHY, 18 years of age, and residing at No. 11 Bank-street, was drowned while bathing in the North River, at the foot of Little Twelfth-street. The body was not recovered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.—Mrs. BYWATER, residing on the southwest corner of Gates and Marcy avenues, died of cholera yesterday morning, having been taken ill the afternoon previous about 4 o'clock. About 11 o'clock yesterday morning another fatal case was reported to the Health Board, as having occurred near the corner of Putnam-avenue and Downing-street. HENRY LOTT, aged 55 years, residing at Flatlands Neck, L. I., was reported yesterday as having been attacked with cholera, but that he was recovering at last accounts. PATRICK PATTYS, residing at Walcott, near Richards-street, was taken with cramps on Friday, and expired in twelve hours thereafter. It is supposed that his disease was cholera morbus. The Twelfth Ward, (Red Hook Point,) which is located on low ground, is to be furnished with laborers to line the gutters and to clean every street and alley in the ward. It is very much needed.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER.—A new steamer, named the *Vermont*, was launched yesterday morning from the yard of Messrs. C. & R. POILLION, foot of Bridge-street. She is intended to ply between New-York City and Hartford, Conn. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 300 feet; breadth of beam, 42 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; tonnage, 1,500. She is a side-wheel steamer, with an engine of 65-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke. The paddle wheels are 32 feet in diameter. The launch of the vessel was entirely successful.

RUN DOWN.—About 6 o'clock on Friday evening a man named GABRIEL TERRILL, aged 40 years, residing at No. 45 Bowery, New-York, while sailing in a boat with two other men in Buttermilk Channel, was run down by one of the Hamilton-avenue ferry-boats. TERRILL was rescued, and taken to the Long Island College Hospital. His condition was such, however, that he could give no information in regard to the names of his companions.

THROWN FROM HIS WAGON.—JAMES LOTT, a farmer residing in Flatbush, was thrown from his wagon while driving through Fulton-avenue yesterday. He was, it is feared, fatally injured. Officer WILMARTH, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, conveyed him to the City Hospital.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—JAMES SANDERS, a child two years old, was run over by a Flushing-avenue car, yesterday, and killed. The driver, JAMES DUNN, was taken into custody, and held to await the Coroner's investigation.

THE EXCISE LAW.—The decision in the case of KETCHAM *vs.* The Excise Commissioners, is to be rendered on Monday at 10 o'clock A. M., in Supreme Court, Chambers, Brooklyn.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. BRIDGET COLLINS, an aged lady, on a visit to her daughter, at No. 4 Prince-street, yesterday, died suddenly, the effects as supposed, of the intense heat.

NEW-JERSEY.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—A man residing in Sullivan-street, New-York, who had been working along the docks, in Jersey City, was prostrated by the heat about 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon. He was conveyed to the hospital in an insensible condition, and it is thought cannot recover. JOHN FITZGERALD became helpless from the effects of the heat, and, after receiving proper care, was sent home. A woman named MARY MULLIGAN was severely affected by the heat while washing in a yard in Monmouth-street, Jersey City. She was taken to her residence in Hudson City. A widow named MARIA BROWN, belonging in Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat in Hoboken. She was attended by Mr. CHAPEL, station-house keeper, and afterward was sent to St. Mary's Hospital.

FIRE.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire occurred in the house No. 162 Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, occupied by Mr. HUMPHRIES. The upper part of the house was considerably damaged by fire, while the lower part, together with the furniture, was damaged quite extensively by water. Mr HUMPHRIES loss is about $150; not insured. The building, which is owned by Mr. H. M. TRAPPAGEN, was damaged to the amount of $500; covered by insurance. The fire originated in the attic, and was caused by a child playing with matches.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 14—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT heavy and drooping. No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $2 05@$2 08, and $2 bid. CORN dull and lower. Sales early four boat loads No. 1 at 72c., and later one load at 71c., closing dull and inactive, at about 71c. for No. 1. OATS dull and lower. No. 1 Chicago held at 43c.@44c. Sales 15,000 bush. Racine at 45c. blown. BARLEY nominal. RYE quiet, at 80c. for No. 1 Chicago and 90c. for No. 1 Milwaukee. MESS PORK $32@$33. LARD 21c. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull, 17½c. on Wheat, 13½c.@14c. on Corn, and 9c. on Oats to New-York, and to Albany, 15c. on Wheat, 11½c.@12c. on Corn, and 7½c. on Oats to Albany. RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST 24 HOURS: Flour, 1,691 bbls; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 34,988 bushels; Oats, 38,074 bushels. RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK: Flour, 35,017 bbls.; Wheat, 189,703 bushels; Corn, 1,456,615 bushels; Oats, 423,664 bushels; Barley, 17,112 bushels; Rye, 50,740 bushels—total grain for the week 2,120,834 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS FOR THE LAST 24 HOURS: Wheat, 28,370 bushels; Corn, 214,140 bushels; Oats, 74,170 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 14.

Weather desperately hot; thermometer 93° in the shade. FLOUR firm; 12½c.@50c. higher. WHEAT advancing; sales at $3 10 for New Red. CORN firm; Yellow $1. OATS very quiet. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK $33 59. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE heavy. WHISKY dull; $2 27½ for Western.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 14—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull; sales No. 1 Spring at $10 75; Red Winter at $12 25@$12 50; Double Extra at $15 25. WHEAT unchanged; sales No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 90. CORN steady; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 74c. OATS held at 55c. for prime Wisconsin. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat 12c. and Corn 10½c.@11c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 50 to Albany.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 14.

STOCKS, firm; Pennsylvania State 5's, 92½; Reading Railroad, 54 5-16; Morris Canal, 90; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56; Gold, 152. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Gems were Bottled up in Ancient Times, it is said: and surely a spirit of fragrance is imprisoned in every flagon charged with the Extract of NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, and spreads its wings upon the air, enthralling the sense whenever one of the crystal cylinders is opened.

PHALON & SON, New-York.

"Enjoy the Highest Reputation Among the ladies." BURNETT'S KALLISTON FOR THE COMPLEXION and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Louisville Journal.*

One Million Beings are Annually Carried off by Cholera, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery, who could be in the full enjoyment of life by the timely use of MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Levett's Celebrated Aromatic Swietenia, for cleansing and preserving the teeth, giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. Try it once, and you will use no other. For sale by DEMAS BARNES & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS, S. C. WELLS & CO., WHEELER, PATTERSON & CO., and all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ("*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*") Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

DIED.

BOOTH.—On Friday, July 13, AUGUSTUS JEREMIAH BOOTH, aged 3 years and 7 months, youngest child of Samuel and Emily C. Booth.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his father's residence, No. 48 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

CARLOCK.—On Friday, July 13, EDDIE, only son of John B. and Nancy Carlock, aged 1 year, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the grandfather, Gilbert Ward, No. 107 Christopher-st., on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains on Monday morning by the 8:15 train.

ELDRED.—At his residence at Searingtown, on Saturday, July 14, RICHARD ELDRED, in the 92d year of his age.

ESTERBROOK.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, July 14, THOMAS ESTERBROOK, a native of Woodhull, Liskeard, Cornwall, England, in the 85th year of his age. The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Monday, July 16, at 1 P. M. The body will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery, and leave the Island on the 2 P. M. boat from Tompkinsville. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Cornwall and London, England, papers please copy.

FINCKE.—On Friday, July 13, ZENOBIA A. HANFELD, only child of Diedrick and Eleanor C. Hanfeld Fincke, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 620 Grand-st., corner of East-st., this day, (Sunday,) the 15th inst., at 3 P. M. Funeral services at All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., at 3½ P. M.

Our Heavenly Father has taken our babe
From this sad world of sorrow;
He only sent her for a while,
To part us ere to-morrow.

JACKSON.—On Friday evening, July 13, after a long illness, ANN MORRISON, widow of the late John A. Jackson, of Charleston, S. C.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her sons, Wm. L. and Henry A. Jackson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 56 Monroe-st.

KNAPP.—On Saturday, July 14, CHARLES A. M., only son of Sheppard and Sarah E. Knapp, aged 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this day, (Sunday,) July 15, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Hiram Miller, Marcy-av., third house south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

KETTLE.—On Saturday morning, July 14, at the house of her son-in-law, Alfred De Witt, in Elizabeth, N. J., Mrs. ELIZA GOSMAN, relict of Rev. Andrew N. Kettle, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, the 16th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the Central Railroad train leaving foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Stuyvesant, N. Y., for interment.

LAURIE.—At Folkestone, England, on Wednesday, June 27, in the 87th year of his age, GEORGE LAURIE, a native of Melrose, Scotland, and for many years a merchant of this City.

LOWERRE.—Suddenly, at Fordham, on Friday morning, July 13, MARIA BERRIAN, wife of Charles W. Lowerre, daughter of Charles Berrian, deceased, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 16th inst., at 3:30 P. M., from the R. D. Church at Fordham. Carriages will meet the 2:30 P. M. train from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad.

OPPENHEIMER.—On Saturday, July 14, Mrs. JULIA OPPENHEIMER, beloved wife of Mr. Edward Oppenheimer.

Friends and acquaintances are invited, without further notice, to the funeral, which will take place on Monday, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 170 East 19th-st.

The members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are hereby notified that the funeral of Mrs. OPPENHEIMER will take place on Monday morning at 8 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 170 East 19th-st. By order.

B. BILDERSEE, Secretary.

RITCH.—On Saturday, July 14, CARRIE, infant daughter of John W. and Susan J. Ritch, aged 6 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place at her father's residence, No. 108 East 46th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ROBERTSON.—Suddenly, at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Friday, July 13, JACOB A. ROBERTSON, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the house of Mr. C. D. Smith, No. 103 Cannon-st., Poughkeepsie, on Monday, July 16, at 2 P. M.

STONE.—In Orange, N. J., on Saturday morning, July 14, DORAS L. STONE, aged 40 years.

Funeral from his late residence, in Orange, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at the Valley Station on the arrival of the 11:30 train Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Barclay-st., to convey friends to the house.

TUPPER.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, July 11, of disease of the heart, JENNIE MARIA, daughter of Nancy O. and the late Charles H. Tupper, aged 19 years, 11 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, July 15, at 4 o'clock, from the Congregational Church, 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., without further notice.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY OR "SIGNS OF CHARACTER."—1,000 Illustrations; entertaining instructive and amusing. Ladies enjoy it. All should read it. Newsmen and booksellers have it, or will get it. $5. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

THE BOUDOIR—THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

"A charming paper." Illustrated. No. 36 just out. August Fashions, &c. For sale by Am. News Co. and newsdealers.

JENKINS' COMPOUND MEDICATED FRUIT.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.

For dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion and liver complaints. Purely a vegetable preparation. Depot No. 180 Franklin-st. Sold by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-avenue Hotel; Jenkins & Babcock, No. 47 Dey-st.; Helmbold, No. 594 Broadway, next to the Metropolitan; Dellne & Co., No. 6 5 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., No. 309 Broadway; T. H. Sayre, corner 6th-av. and 46th-st., and others.

ORIENTAL BATHS.

NOS. 6 AND 8 4TH-AV.

Plain Vapor, Electric and Medicated Baths. Ample accommodations for ladies and gentlemen. Open Sundays till 12 M.

$2,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the re-arrest of one ERNEST SUREAU LAMIRANDE, who escaped from the custody of a Deputy Marshal of the United States on the 3d of July inst. He is of a dark bilious complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slight build, very dark eyes, black hair, slightly touched with gray, had one tooth decayed and partly broken on left side of upper jaw; wore a full beard at the time of his escape, and was dressed in black; speaks no English. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK Lodge No. 330 are hereby notified that the next regular Communication will be held on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Work, First Degree. By order, JAMES R. ELSEY, M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—There will be preaching or other religious services on SUNDAY, 15th inst., in the following places, under the care of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church:

10th-av., corner of 28th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
No. 117 Bank-st., at 3 P. M.
14th Ward Mission, No. 199 Mulberry-st., 3 P. M.
5th Ward Mission, No. 21 Worth-st., 3 P. M.
No. 932 3d-av., between 59th and 60th sts., at 10½ A. M.
No. 319 Rivington-st., near Lewis, 3½ P. M.
18th Ward Mission, No. 283 Avenue B, between 16th and 17th sts., 3½ P. M.
17th Ward Mission, No. 146 Avenue A, between 10th and 11th sts., 7½ P. M.

Sunday-schools at the above places at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Rev. D. L. MARKS, Rev. GEO. HOLLIS, Pastors.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards EVERY SABBATH, as follows:

Wards.
1—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5—No. 74 West Broadway 6 P. M.
6—No. 122 Leonard-st., 3 P. M.
10—No. 139 Canal-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
11—No. 21 Avenue D, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
13—No. 70 Columbia-st., 2½ P. M.
14—No. 191 Elm-st., 2 P. M.
15—No. 60 Bleecker-st., 4 P. M.
16—No. 273 West 25th-st., 7½ P. M.
17—No. 147 5th-st., 10½ A. M.
11—No. 44 Avenue C, (German,) 7½ P. M.

GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

52D-ST. BAPTIST CHAPEL.—THE HALL southwest corner 52d-st and 3d-av., has been neatly fitted up for public worship, by a newly organized Baptist congregation, under the charge of Rev. JOHN STANFORD HOLME. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Subject of discourse Sunday Morning, July 15—*The Lord our Righteousness.* Sunday Evening—*The Things Above.*

RELIGIOUS UNION MEETING.—TO-MORROW (Sunday,) in Lefferts' Park, Thompkins and Gates avs., Brooklyn. A number of ministers and laymen will be present. Services commence at 9 A. M. Preaching at 11, by Rev. WM. IRVINE. Preaching at 3½ P. M., by Rev. D. HARRIS. Services in the evening. The public are invited to attend. After preaching, Brother JOHN TAYLOR will give some account of Methodism fifty years ago.

THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will continue their services without intermission, at Home Chapel, No. 39 East 29th-st., until they remove into their church corner of Madison-av. and East 28th-st., recently purchased by the congregation. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7¾ P. M.

A SOCIAL EXCURSION OF THE SABBATH SCHOOLS connected with the West Twenty-fifth-street U. P. Church and Westminster Church, 22d-street, on THURSDAY, July 19, 1866, to Alderney Park. Steamboat and barge *Wm. Myers* has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave West 11th-st., North River, at 7:15; 22d-st., 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

DIVINE SERVICE IN COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCHES, TO-MORROW; North Church, 10½ A. M.; Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st., 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., 10½ A. M., 4 and 7½ P. M.; 48th-st., near 5th-av., 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers invited to attend.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery. The original mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses will be made. Visitors are always delighted with the singing of these children.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., Rev. E. L. JANES will preach the funeral sermon of the late Brother ROBBERTS, and at 7½ P. M. Rev. W. H. DE PUY will preach. Seats free. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS—Preaching on SUNDAY, 15th inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also, at corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, at the chapel, Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 4 P. M. Also in the church, on Broome-st., near Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the afternoon service for deaf mutes, and Rev. F. ELY at 7¾ P. M.

THE MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS, will be held in the Harlem Baptist Church, 5th-av., near 126th-st., on the 16th inst., at 8 P. M. Subject—*Mission Schools.*

MRS. BULLENE DISCOURSES BEFORE First society of Spiritualists at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—Luke xii., 10, 11, 12; John xiv., 12, 16. Conference at 3 o'clock. Public invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—MISS ELLA VAN WIE, the gifted child of God, will be in her cabinet SUNDAY at 7½ P. M., at No. 814 Broadway, to prove immortality by spirit power. Truth is mighty and must prevail over superstitious falsehood.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free. General prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL — THIRD-av., between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor: services every Sunday during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st. Rev. Dr. STURTEVANT, of Illinois, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

THE DOOM OF CHRISTENDOM.—THE Prophet of the Judgment Day will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Handwriting on the Wall.*

AT THE EVERETT ROOMS, CORNER 34th-st. and 6th-av., the Sixth Universalist Society, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor, will hold divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. All invited to attend.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH IN 33D-ST., west of 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, of Louisville, Ky.

REV. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Strangers are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. R. J. QUENNELL, Rector, will preach morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av. Photograph views of the old church for sale.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 14, 1866.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	109⅝	100	At. Mail S. Co.	113
4,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	106⅞	100	do.....b10	114
100,000	do.	106⅞	200	N. Y. Cen.	99⅞
20,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	105⅜	200	do..2d call.s60	98⅞
4,500	do.	105½	1000	Erie R.	74⅞
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98⅝	100	do.	74
2,500	do.	98⅝	200	do.....s60	70
1,500	T. Notes, 7 3-10s		300	do.....2d call	74⅞
	First Ser.	103⅞	50	N. Y. & N. H.	112
500	do.....2d Ser.	104	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	68⅞
500	do.	103⅞	2000	Reading R.	109
500	do.....3d Ser	103⅞	400	do.	109⅞
4,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72.	97½	500	do.....2d call	109⅞
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73.	97½	200	do.	110
10,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	104¾	100	do.....b30	110
			50	Mich. Cen. R.	106
5,000	Virginia 6s	67	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	81½
50,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	71	400	do.	82
3,000	N. Car. 6s..x-C.	82	400	do.....2d call	82⅛
2,000	Missouri 6s	80	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	84⅞
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	79⅞	1500	Chic. & N. W.	35
			100	do.....b30	35⅛
2,000	Cal. 7s	116	200	do.	34⅞
1,000	B., N.Y. & E. 1st M	95	500	do.....2d call	35⅛
1,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	107	200	do.	35
6,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st M	89½	200	do.....b15	35⅛
5	Bk. of Commerce	110	500	Chic. & N. W. P.	63⅞
20	Fourth N. Bk.	104	600	do.	63⅞
20	Con. N. Bank	108	1500	do.	63⅞
10	Bank of New-York	114	200	do.....b5	63⅞
20	Corn Ex. Bk.	120	1000	do.....2d call	63⅞
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	46¾	200	do.....b30	63⅞
100	do.....2d call	46	200	Cleve. & Tol.	110
200	Canton Co.	52	100	Chi. & R. I.	96¼
200	Central Coal Co.	45	100	Del., Lack. & W.	150
200	West. U. Tel.	53	11	Mil. & P. du C. 2d P.	88
40	do.	53⅞	200	P., F. W. & C.	98¾
40	do.	53⅞	100	do.	98⅞
50	Ashburton Coal	14	100	Alt. & T. H.	34

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Cum. Coal.....b10	46¾	200	Clev. & Pitts.	84⅞
100	West. U. Tel.	53⅞	100	do.....b10	84⅞
200	Erie R.....b3	74⅞	300	do.	84⅞
100	Chic. & N. W.	34⅞	300	do.....s3	84⅞
400	do.	34⅞	800	Chic. & N. W. P.	63⅞
200	do.....s3	34⅞	200	do.....b5	63⅞
300	do.....s10	34⅞	300	do.....s3	63⅞
100	do.....b30	34⅞	400	do.	63⅞
600	do.	34⅞	100	do.....s10	63⅞
200	do.....b10	34⅞	300	do.....b15	63⅞
200	do.	34⅞	200	do.....b3	63⅞
200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	44⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d. s3	98⅞
200	do.....b10	44⅞	100	do.....b10	98⅞
100	do.....b3	44⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Quicksilver	51⅞	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	84⅞
100	do.	51⅞	1800	do.	85
100	do.....s10	51⅞	500	do.	85⅛
200	Mariposa Pr.	22⅞	200	do.....s30	85
200	West. U. Tel.	53⅞	1600	do.	85⅛
100	do.	53⅞	400	do.....s3	85⅛
100	do.....b10	53⅞	400	do.....c	85⅛
100	New-York Cen.	99⅞	500	do.....b3	85⅛
100	do.....b30	100	400	Cleve. & Tol.	110⅞
300	do.....b10	99⅞	200	do.....b30	111
300	do.....b3	99⅞	200	do.....b3	110⅞
2900	Erie R.	74⅞	2100	Chi. & N. W.	35⅛
500	do.....b30	74⅞	200	do.....s30	35⅛
500	do.....c	74⅞	200	do.....b10	35⅛
400	do.	74⅞	200	do.....s3	35⅛
300	do.....b10	74⅞	1200	do.	35⅛
500	do.....b3	74⅞	900	do.....c	35⅛
500	do.	74⅞	200	do.....b5	35⅛
500	Reading R.....x-d	110⅛	400	do.	35⅛
1500	do.....b3	110⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	64
400	do.....b30	110⅛	1000	do.	64⅛
600	do.....s3	110⅛	300	do.....s3	64⅛
700	do.....b3	110⅞	400	do.....b30	64⅛
100	Catawissa R.	79⅛	200	do.....s10	64⅛
500	M. So. & N. I.	83	200	do.....b3	64⅛
200	do.....s10	83	300	P., Ft. W. & C.....x-d	98⅛
600	do.....b3	83⅛	100	do.....b10	98⅛
1400	do.....b3	83⅛	100	do.	98⅛
200	do.....s10	83⅛	100	do.....s15	98⅛
600	do.	83⅛	200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	44⅛
500	Chic. & R. Is.	96⅛	100	do.....b30	44⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R.	122⅛	200	do.....s4	44⅛

SATURDAY, July 14—P. M.

There was less firmness in Gold, and a smaller export demand than on Friday. The sales ranged 152¼@152@152⅜ ℘ cent. The day's shipments were $1,447,030, making for the whole week $2,239,270. About half a million of the engagements made on Friday for the day's steamers was withdrawn. The disbursements from the Treasury during the week for Gold Interest on the Public Debt amount to $1,267,000. The receipts into the Treasury for Customs amount to $2,485,926.

There was a further rise on the United States 5-20s of 1865 to 105⅜@105½ ℘ cent., with very large transactions on Wall-street at the outside figure. It is not a little remarkable that this, the only United States Stock which can be readily had in large sums, is the firmest on the list, although all other descriptions were in good request at very full rates.

The Railway movement in the afternoon was much excited, and 1@2 ℘ cent. higher than the quotations at the morning Board. The Northwest Stocks, both Common and Preferred, were in buoyant demand; the transactions in Reading very large, and the renewed demand for Erie is quite significant of another advance in the Stock. Sales of Northwest were made as high as 36; Reading 110⅜, and Erie 75⅜ ℘ cent.

At 3:30 P. M., the following general quotations were made, as compared with Friday night, the market closing firm on Governments and the Railways, steady on Gold, and rather weaker on Foreign Exchange:

	Fri.	Satur.		Fri.	Satur.
U. S. 10-40s	99	98⅞	N. West Pref.	63½	64⅛
U. S. 5-20s	106⅞	106¾	Rock Island	98¼	96⅞
U. S. 7.30s	104	104	Fort Wayne	98⅛	98½
N. Y. Central	99⅜	99¾	Cumb'land Coal	46⅛	46⅛
Erie	74⅛	75	Quicksilver	51½	51⅞
Hudson	114⅛	114½	W. U. Telegraph	53	53¼
Reading	108⅞	110¾	Mariposa Pref.	23	23
Mich. Southern	81⅞	83	Canton	52¼	51⅞
Illinois Central	122½	122½	Ohio Certificates	27⅝	27⅝
Pittsburgh	84¾	85½	American Gold	152⅝	152⅝
Missouri 6s	79¾	79½	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝
Northwest	34⅝	35¾			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	Bank of the Republic	113¾
Merchants'	109	Hanover	108
Mechanics'	115	Metropolitan	118½
America	130	Corn Exchange	118
City	190	St. Nicholas	105
Fulton	140	Imp'rs & Traders'	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	111	Park	140
Seventh Ward	107½	Central National	107
State of New York	106½	First National	210
Commerce	110	Fourth National	108
Ocean	98	Ninth National	110
American Exchange	113¼	Oriental	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R. Est.	87½	Lack. & West'n Bds.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n.	88	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. x	89
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1864	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	99
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	92	N. J. Central 1st M.	103½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105¾
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	103½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	101¼	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	90
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c., '69-'72	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	60
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	106½	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	96½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	93	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort.	97
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Chi. & Alt. Income.	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	95½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Pac. R. Y. guar't'd by Mo	74	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	105	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79¼
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	84
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96½	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	90

The Davenport (Iowa) Gazette reports as follows of the foreclosure of the Mississippi and Missouri Road. The purchaser, Mr. EBENEZER COOK, represented the Chicago and Rock Island Company:

The foreclosure of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad mortgages, as decreed by the United States Supreme Court, was completed yesterday under the superintendence of THOMAS F. WITHEROW, Master in Chancery. The sale took place at 10 o'clock, at the Court-house, and was largely attended, there being an attendance of at least a hundred persons. The road was sold in divisions. The First Division, consisting of the road between Davenport and Iowa City, and Wilton Junction and Muscatine, together with all the rolling stock, shops, &c., started the sale. The first bid was $800,000, by Mr. E. COOK, who represented the Chicago and Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. JOHN ELLIOT, of New York, bid $900,000. Mr. COOK then bid $1,000,000, at which figure it was struck off.

The Oskaloosa Division, from Muscatine West, was next offered, for which Mr. COOK bid $300,000, and got it.

The next offered was the lands granted to the M. & M. R. R. by the United States, and estimated at about 475,000 acres, and was knocked off to Mr. COOK for $200,000.

The last offered was the Western Division of the road, from Iowa City West. This sold for $600,000, Mr. COOK'S bid. Making the whole purchase money $2,100,000. The only competition beside that noticed for the First Division, was upon one quarter section of the land, which was started at $1 per acre by a gentleman from Polk County, and it was run up to $3 per acre, and struck off to Mr. COOK.

Attention is requested to the dividend announcements of the Lamar and the Rutgers Fire Insurance Companies.

THE SICKNESS ON THE FRIGATE CHATTANOOGA.—The Chattanooga returned from her trial trip on the 28th ult., and anchored off the south pier at the Navy-yard, where she has been since lying. She had no sickness on board up to Sunday last, a period of ten days, except such as is usual among the crews of vessels. One of the seamen was then seized with a sickness resembling Asiatic cholera, there being some of the peculiarities of that disease; but the surgeon of the vessel regarded it as a violent type of cholera morbus. The man suffered in great agony, and died in a few hours. Another of the crew was soon after taken in a similar manner, and he died also, and then a third was attacked with fatal result, the last dying yesterday afternoon. Before the death of the third man, five others were seized in a similar manner, and it was believed yesterday afternoon that two of them would not live through last night. The surgeon of the vessel is inclined to attribute the sickness to new potatoes, and he ordered all the potatoes to be removed from the frigate yesterday. The officers and crew of the Chattanooga now number 200, though the full complement of men will reach about twice that. She is in as clean a condition as possible, and every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease, if it should prove to result from local causes. The men who died were two white and one colored; two of them seamen and one first-class fireman.—Philadelphia Ledger, July 12.

LAW REPORTS.

The Board of Health and the Washington Market Stands—Important Opinion of Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court.

The following is the opinion of Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, delivered on denying the motion made to dissolve the injunction which was obtained by the plaintiffs to prevent the Board of Health from removing the stands, stalls, &c., in and around Washington Market:

John T. Hoffman and others, Commissioners of Sinking Fund vs. Jackson S. Schultz and others, constituting the Metropolitan Board of Health.

INGRAHAM, J.—An injunction was granted in this case restraining the defendants from removing, tearing down, or in any way interfering with the stands or stalls attached and forming a part of Washington Market. The defendants move to dissolve the injunction. Several questions were discussed before me on the argument, which I propose to notice so far as I consider them applicable to the decision of the motion.

As to the rights of the plaintiffs to maintain this action, although it would, perhaps, have been better if the corporate authorities who own the fee of the market, and who, by law, were authorized to establish it, had been joined with the plaintiffs, I am of opinion that they have a sufficient interest, as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to maintain this action. They are, by virtue of the statute, authorized to collect and apply to the payment of the City debt the proceeds of rents, &c., from the public markets, and as such trustees, they have a right, and it is their duty, to protect the property from destruction from which such rents accrue, and to see that they are properly applied to the payment of the public debt. The ordinance of the Common Council places all the revenues from the public markets in their charge, and by a subsequent statute that ordinance was recognized, and no alteration therein could be made without the assent of the Legislature. For these reasons I think the plaintiffs have a sufficient interest in and title to the revenues from this market to warrant them in bringing this action.

The question then arises whether the defendants, under the statutes giving them existence as the Board of Health, and the amendatory act, have any authority to order the market, or any part of it, to be removed.

The statute under which this Board was organized was evidently intended solely for the purpose of preserving and promoting the public health—such is plainly shown by its title, and such are all the provisions contained in the Act, chapter 74, of 1866. The twelfth section expressly declares their powers to be for the greater protection and security of health and life in the Metropolitan District, and the powers taken from the corporate body and conferred upon this Board are those which relate to the preservation and protection of life or health. In the amendatory Act, chapter 686, there is nothing showing any intent to depart from the great object which led to the formation of the Board of Health, unless something can be found in the third section of the amended Act, to which I will refer hereafter. I will here add, however, that the wording of that section, which is intended as amending the twelfth section of the original act, also construes the limitation "to be for the purpose of preserving or protecting life and health or preventing disease;" and the powers conferred are to be exercised for the greater protection and security of health and life in said district, &c.; and by that section the powers so conferred were to be construed to include the removal of any obstruction, matter or thing in the public streets, sidewalks, or places which should be in their opinion liable to lead to results detrimental to the public, or dangerous to life or health, the prevention of accidents by which life or health may be endangered, and generally the abating of all nuisances. There can be no doubt in adopting the principle that the powers conferred by these acts were all intended as powers necessary to the preservation of the public health and of life; and that this was the object for which the statutes were passed. If so, then in ascertaining what powers were conferred we must be governed solely by the inquiry whether they relate to the object which the legislature had in view in passing the laws, and if so the authority to remove obstructions or other matters in the public streets, sidewalks, or other public places, is only to be considered as granted with a view to carry into effect the general purposes of the acts under consideration. It was not pretended on the argument that this action of the Board of Health in removing any portion of the market was necessary to the preservation of the public health or the protection of life; but, as I understand the counsel, the objection to the stalls sought to be removed was upon the suggestion that such stalls were an obstruction upon a public street, and a nuisance in the opinion of the Board of Health detrimental to life. Such, too, is the allegation in the answer in setting out the entry in its records on this subject; but what that entry was is not particularly stated in the answer, except as the general conclusion. If it was intended to rely on the fact of the stalls being injurious or dangerous to life or health, the records for such a conclusion should be stated, so that it might appear that the Board had before them evidence upon which such a decision could be formed. There is a report from the officers of the Board stating that in their opinion the stalls impeded ventilation.

I shall, however, consider the powers of the Board, as exercised in this matter, upon the grounds stated, that the stalls were either an obstruction upon the public street or a nuisance. I have already stated that in my judgment the act is to be construed as applicable only to such obstructions as were dangerous to life or health, and, if not of that character, that it did not apply. That it would be a nuisance, if it was an unlawful obstruction of the public street must be conceded, and when that is the case it does not need the power of a Board of Health to remove it. Any citizen has a right to abate a public nuisance in a street if he does it in a proper manner, but it must be a nuisance which the law holds to be such, and not one merely declared so by any Board or individual. It must be a nuisance as adjudged to be such by law. It may well be doubted whether the Legislature can delegate to any body of men the power to declare what is or what is not a nuisance. Such power would be equal to a power to declare what should be a criminal act, because it is a crime to maintain a public nuisance; and if the Legislature can delegate to individuals the power to define a nuisance, they delegate to them the power to make such acts criminal, which are not so by law. Such a power cannot be delegated to others by the Legislature. They may authorize Boards of Health to pass ordinances necessary for the objects of their creation, but they cannot delegate to them the power to define what shall be a nuisance, or make acts criminal, which the law holds to be innocent. The ground which was used for holding these stalls to be a nuisance, was that they were obstructions in the public streets. Whether they are unlawful obstructions is not by any means free from doubt. The power to keep markets in the City was given by the Dongan Charter, and afterward in the charter of 1730, the power of the Common Council to establish markets was more fully granted, so as to authorize markets to be held in the public streets, which were named as they then existed, and with authority to have, hold and keep such and so many other markets at such places in the City as shall from time to time be ordered, established, erected and appointed by the Common Council. Under this authority the Corporation frequently erected markets in the public streets. It is not beyond the memory of many of the inhabitants to call to mind the markets in Maiden-lane, near Broadway, and from Water to South streets; in Old-slip, in Wall-street, and in the street near where the present Washington Market is erected. These markets were not, as far as I can ascertain, erected under any other authority than that contained in the charter of the City. I am not prepared, therefore, to say that an extension of one of these markets over the sidewalk is such an obstruction of the public street that may, on account of its illegality, be declared a public nuisance. On the contrary, until otherwise judicially determined, I should be inclined to hold such extension of the market to be within the chartered powers of the Corporation, or at least, that before the Board of Health could declare it to be a nuisance for that cause, they should obtain a judicial determination that the facts exist which make it such nuisance. The power is given by the Legislature to regulate and control the public markets, but that power is limited, viz: "So far as relates to the cleanliness, ventilation and drainage thereof, and to the prevention of the sale or offering for sale of improper articles therein." This limitation of their power over the markets excludes all other right to interfere with them, unless some other authority can be found for it. I do not consider it to be either an unlawful obstruction upon the street or a nuisance as such is defined to be by law, and I can see no authority by which the defendants, under the powers vested in them, can order them to be removed for this cause. I consider the powers of a Board of Health to be very extensive and in some respects without control, but these powers are only in connection with the subject matter for which such Board is called into existence, but when they go beyond such authority, and attempt to control and regulate the public affairs irrespective of the preservation of the public health, they attempt the exercise of power not vested in them, and do acts which the Courts should restrain. It was urged before me, that even if the Board of Health were in error, and should do an injury to the city property in which they exceeded their powers, that there was a remedy by action in the recovery of damages, and therefore an injunction was not a proper remedy. Such a rule may be proper as to individuals, but is not, I think, applicable to a case where the parties both represent the public, and where the loss must fall upon the public, whoever succeeds. It is not well to apply such a rule to a case where the loss in any event must be paid out of the treasury, for the purpose of allowing different public bodies invested with powers for the government of the city to engage in a contest between themselves and to exert their powers against each other. Instead of such a course it would be much more to the interest of the Public Treasury, and far more consistent with a proper discharge of public duties if these different bodies should harmoniously endeavor to promote the public welfare in accordance with the provisions of law, rather than to waste the public property by its unnecessary destruction or by costly litigation.

The motion to dissolve the injunction is denied.

W. T. Allen and A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for plaintiffs; C. Tracy, A. J. Vanderpoel and G. Bliss for defendants.

Business in the Surrogate's Court—Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following-named persons have been admitted during the past week: John G. Winter, Henry Rogers, Richard Daly, Archibald C. Morrogh, Isaac B. Batcheler, Mary E. Chapeau, Anton C. J. Heerlein, Thomas Wilson, John A. Van Voorhies, Samuel G. Smith, Sarah A. Ellet, George Bruce. None of the foregoing contain bequests of any interest to the public.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration on the estates of the following named persons were granted by Surrogate Tucker, for the week ending July 14, 1866:

Elizabeth B. Schultz, Matthew Bonner, John D. Ackerman, Mary A. Parsent, Jacob Halme, Augusta Fontaine, Sarah Campbell, Frederick King, John Bickel, John Maning, Wm. P. Powers, Michael Daley, Joseph Peter, Margaret L. Currick, James Cunningham, John W. Mason, Charles Young, Anthony Reich, Anton C. J. Heerlein, John G. Volk, Bridget Phelan, Owen Mulhere, Jacob Schlegel, Sebastian Merkel, Edward Rinn, Thomas Walden.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP GRANTED.

Ann Reilly, guardian for Ann Reilly, and Margaret Reilly; Mary E. Benson for Elizabeth Benson; John Zeitler for Franciska Miller; Elizabeth Manning for Anna E. Manning and Andrew L. Manning; F. N. Otis for Oram G. Otis; George K. Otis for Charles O. Otis; Christian Loy for Christian Loy; J. R. Skeidmore for Lucy A. H. Skeidmore.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JULY 14.

Before Barbour, Monell, and Garvin, J. J.

Amor Woodruff vs. Patrick Dickie. Order affirmed. Opinion by Monell, J., Barbour J. dissenting. Jeremiah S. Lane vs. David B. Salter and another. Both judgments affirmed. Opinion by Robertson, Chief Justice.

DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun, noticing a patent said to have been taken out in the North for the manufacture of felt made of cow hair, says:

"In addition to the use of cow hair by the factories of the South in the production of cloth for Winter wear, it was extensively used throughout the Confederacy during the war, on hand wheels and hand looms, as a substitute for wool in the production of Winter clothing for negroes. The use of the article by the hand-wheel and hand-loom class was original with them, except that they had heard such a use was made of cow hair at the North. By experiment, the production of cloth from cow hair had been brought to great perfection before the Confederacy collapsed. The perfection was reached by a process of mixing in the ginning of the cotton, running the hair and cotton through the gin at the same time; a process which made the two appear almost one fabric. We doubt whether this process of mixing had ever occurred to the Yankee patentee, who possibly never saw cotton in an unginned state."

ARREST OF ANTI-RENTERS.—Deputy Sheriffs LEONARD WITBECK and GEORGE SUTHERLAND, with Col. CHURCH, who went from Albany to the Town of Knox on Tuesday to serve some civil processes in suits growing out of the non-payment of rent under manor leases, were met upon the road by a large collection of men, who sought to embarrass them by hooting, obstructing the highway, &c. The posse of officers seized a favorable opportunity to arrest three of the principal offenders, Messrs. GALLUP, QUAY and PITCHER, and at once beat a retreat to the city with the prisoners in custody. Several of the neighbors and friends of the parties arrested followed on to the city, but no attempt was made to rescue them or disturb the officers.

The Committee appointed at the late Commencement of Yale College, to report upon the best method of honoring the memory of the fallen by some permanent memorial, are said to favor embodying the memorial in the new chapel, which has been under contemplation for some time. The probable location of the new chapel is on the corner of Elm and College streets, in front of Divinity, or near where the old chapel now stands. At the approaching Commencement the Committee will report, and the necessary funds will probably be raised. The Committee, as appointed, consisted of Prof. E. E. SALISBURY, Hon. H. C. DEMING, Hon. A. D. WHITE, Prof. B. SILLIMAN, and Prof. D. C. GILMAN.

An accident occurred on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, near Leavittsburgh, on Tuesday, which had some curious features. A culvert had been carried away by the flood. The train contained six well-filled passenger cars, and was going at a lightning speed. The locomotive and tender jumped the chasm without accident. The cars followed, and every one of their trucks were knocked off by striking the clapping of the culvert. One passenger coach, with its living and shrieking contents, was rolled down a steep embankment with great rapidity, turning over six times in the descent. Only two passengers were seriously hurt, one having a leg broken.

An exchange says that the senior secret society of Yale College, the "Skull and Bones," had seven of its fifteen recent elections refused by the members of the junior class, and the solicitations of some of the members of the Faculty and a Major-General who formerly belonged to the society were inadequate to prevent their joining a rival society. The hall of the "Skull and Bones" was lately entered three times through the roof, and its inner mysteries thoroughly explored by some of the neutral men in the senior class. The records of the society were locked in a safe, however, and were not accessible.

The Handsboro' (Miss.) Democrat remarks: "A few scientific gentlemen of this place are about forming a company for the purpose of distilling car fat pine wood by the new process, and for the sale of the products realized therefrom. From one cord are distilled, say twenty-five gallons spirits turpentine, fifty gallons oil, one hundred gallons pyroligneous acid, five gallons alcohol, one and a half barrels pitch or resin, one barrel tar, eight hundred feet illuminating gas, superior to that made of coal, and fifty bushels of charcoal. The pine timber of this region will be valuable if these gentlemen succeed in their project."

The Burlington (Vt.) Times states that the monument erected by the State over the remains of Gen. ETHAN ALLEN, of Vermont, in Green Mount Cemetery, has been much disfigured by black and red pencil marks, deep scratches and red stains. During the last few years the marble slabs which marked the graves of the wife and daughter of the Hon. HEMAN ALLEN have also suffered serious mutilation. The pointed top of the Gothic shaft erected to the memory of Capt. HERMAN ALLEN, brother of the General, has been broken off, and the monument to Gen. IRA ALLEN is much disfigured.

A motion was recently made in the Sandwich Island Assembly to expel a member who had given notice of his intention to introduce a bill to "enable rich persons to establish houses of prostitution." After some discussion the Assembly voted, 35 yeas to two nays, that the member "who had grievously insulted the dignity of the House be permitted to resume his seat upon making an humble apology." They expressed the hope that he would be careful in future. The member wished a few moments in which to consider the matter, which was granted.

The Cape Ann Advertiser states that during the past six months 51 new vessels have been added to the new fishing fleet of Gloucester, Mass., at an average cost of about $10,500 each, making the total amount $430,500; the price paid for second-hand schooners brought into the district increases this amount to about half a million dollars that have thus far been invested in the vessel property in that town the present year. Several other vessels are building or have been contracted for, which will swell the number to upward of fifty sail—the largest number ever built in one season for that place.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from San Francisco, states that for a few years past the population of California has not increased at all, although San Francisco has gained by absorbing in some measure the population of other places. For this reason he warns young men anxious for a rapid rise and distinction in the professions not to go to that State. The professions are overstocked already, and the number of school teachers in California is fully equal to the demand.

Rev. WM. D. SIEGFRIED, of Beverly, Pennsylvania, has been arrested in Philadelphia, charged with refusing to return $2,000 which he had persuaded a woman to intrust to him. The woman says she met him in Pittsburgh about two months ago, and that he induced her to accompany him to Philadelphia, where he procured her a boarding-house, and visited her under the name of Jones, pretending to be her cousin. She is the only witness in the case.

The tobacco factory of Mr. JOHN JAYCOX, at Glenham, N. J., was burnt on Wednesday morning. A new stock of tobacco had just been got in. The loss in stock was about $3,000. The factory, outbuildings, and a small dwelling-house, also belonging to Mr. JAYCOX, were burned to the ground. The total loss is probably about $9,000, on which there is an insurance of $8,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The white people of Charlotte, N. C., made no demonstrations in honor of the 4th of July. The negroes, however, were out with banners flying and drums beating. One negro, who took the stand, said that "if the negro wished to advance himself in the scale of being he must go to work, and work earnestly and faithfully, and that idlers and hangers on about the corners of the streets should be made to follow some honest employment."

The Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal of the 7th, says: "Notwithstanding the injunction by the United States District Court, obtained at the instance of Mr. MOWRY, of New-York, we are informed that an arrangement has been entered into between the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroads, that virtually amounts to a consolidation of the two roads. The change was made last Saturday."

The Danville (C. E.) Courier indulged in the use of severe terms because a cannon was discharged in that town several times on the evening of July 4, and late on the night of the 6th its office was entered and the forms mutilated on the press. The loss was at once made up by subscription among the citizens, who are represented to have been generally indignant at the outrage.

The Baltimore American states that an election has just been held for officers of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, at which the former President and Superintendent, appointed by Gov. HOLDEN, were defeated, on the ground that they were Union men. Those who have lately passed through North Carolina report that the spirit of proscription is rapidly becoming more intense against Northern men.

The steamer Mollie Able, Capt. CARSON, from St. Louis, took down to New-Orleans, a week or two since, over fourteen hundred sacks of corn, to be forwarded to Alabama for the destitute poor of that State. The Company's steamer conveyed the corn without charge, and the draymen on the levee delivered it at the Pontchartrain Railroad depot free of all costs.

On Tuesday night JOHN LAWLER, Superintendent of the car-shops at Steubenville, Ohio, made two attempts to drown himself in the Ohio River, at that place, but in each case was prevented by the vigilance of his friends. He bears a high reputation for probity and honor, but on Thursday became intoxicated, and, touched with remorse, he wished to end his existence.

The photographic-material establishment of Mr. GEORGE MARLIN, in Montreal, was damaged by fire to the amount of $10,000, including materials, on Tuesday. A workman was handling a bottle of ether in the laboratory, when the fluid escaped, and coming in contact with a lighted candle caused an explosion. The place was immediately on fire, and successive explosions from gun cotton, &c., followed.

A room has been fitted up in the Ohio State Capitol for the preservation of regimental flags used in the late war. The flags are arranged in perpendicular positions, in rows in the room and around the walls, each labeled with the name of the organization to which it belonged. There are now deposited there three hundred and thirty of these flags, arranged according to their numbers. The list is nearly complete.

A New-Orleans special dispatch of the 11th states that agents from some of the large manufacturers of England have made their appearance there, and in other parts of the South, for the purpose of looking into the prospects for the next crop of cotton, what dependence can be placed upon the freedmen as laborers, the position of the planters, &c.

The Mobile (Ala.) Times has a lengthy editorial, in which it dwells with great emphasis upon the misfortunes of the inhabitants of the northern counties, urges generous contributions on the part of the citizens of Mobile, and closes by promising for this object one-half the receipts of sale of one of its Sunday editions.

The literary societies of the University of Virginia have resolved to erect a monument over the Confederate soldiers who are buried in the immediate vicinity of the College Grounds. To meet the necessary expenses, the societies have determined to appropriate each year their surplus funds, and appeal to the people of Virginia to help them.

The emigrant travel of the Pennsylvania Railroad during the past six months has been unusually large, the number of passengers being 16,481, against 10,385 of this class for the corresponding period in 1865. A large majority are Germans, including many young men who have come hither to "escape the draft." They are mostly bound for the far West.

The new and beautiful yacht Alice, of 31 34-100ths tons, under the command of Capt. ARTHUR H. CLARK, cleared at Boston on Monday, for the Isle of Wight. She will take as passengers Messrs. CHARLES A. LONGFELLOW and HARRY STANFIELD. It is probable that she will enter some of the grand regattas before she returns.

The Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana has recently been organized, to promote improvements in the various departments of agriculture, and aid in the development of the mechanic arts. It will hold its first fair at New-Orleans, Nov. 20. Premiums to the value of $20,000 will be awarded.

A New-Orleans paper says: "A Southern man has too much respect for himself to put up his boot to have it shined upon the street. If the Mayor wants to do a good turn, let him order these ragamuffins off the thoroughfares, and turn his face against such Yankee innovations."

A gentleman riding in a street car in Mobile, Ala., was annoyed by the conductor's smoking on the platform. He requested him to desist, but the conductor refused, whereupon the gentleman punched him with his cane. Arrests followed, and the gentleman was fined $10 for the assault, and the conductor $5 for smoking on the car.

The Brennan (Texas) Banner is in favor of a special annual tax of $25 on bachelors over 30 years of age, and that the proceeds, estimated at $50,000, be devoted to building and maintaining an institution for the support and education of the orphan children of soldiers killed in the recent war.

It is understood that the executors and trustees of the late EDWARD MOTT ROBINSON, whose will his daughter HETTY is contesting, have retained as counsel Messrs. CHARLES O'CONOR, JAMES T. BRADY, and Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD and CHOATE. It is only the first-class fortunes which can stand such litigation as this.

Connecticut will probably have a new hospital for the insane. There are seven hundred insane persons in the State besides those now in the Asylum at Hartford. The Legislature has appropriated $35,000, and an equal sum is to be raised by subscription.

Some of the principal Hartford incomes for 1865 are as follows: LAWSON C. IVES, $154,995; AUSTIN DUNHAM, $131,566; THOMAS SMITH, $51,581; N. CASE, $46,096; Mrs. E. H. COLT, $33,743; Mrs. E. H. COLT, guardian, $32,001; SAMUEL C. COLT, $16,752; S. A. PETERS, $64,441; MARY A. WARBURTON, $69,357.

The Albany Argus says that some sporting men in Ulster County, one a citizen of some previous standing, have been held in $1,000 bonds for the offence of poisoning a race horse of a rival. The noble animal withstood the effects of the drug long enough to win the race, and fell dead at the judge's stand.

Mr. HUGH LYNCH, special officer employed on the Hudson River Bridge at Albany, was killed on Tuesday, by being thrown beneath the cars while endeavoring to get upon a train in motion. He leaves a wife and eight children, the eldest being about 15 years of age, in straitened circumstances.

The Milwaukee Sentinel says that an old lady arrived in that city in the last company of emigrants from Norway who is now nearly 105 years of age. She was accompanied by her four married children, and their children and grand-children, numbering in all seventy-eight persons.

It is stated that four men from England, who started to make a tour in this country three months since, have, one after the other, met their deaths by drowning, the last one, ARTHUR DOLIN by name, having been drowned one day last week in the river at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Col. T. A. SCOTT, and other leading railroad engineers whose roads centre at or pass through St. Louis, have indorsed a plan drawn by Mr. PALMER, of the Union Pacific Railroad, for tunneling the Mississippi River at St. Louis, instead of bridging at that point.

The observatory erected during the siege of Petersburgh on Ieeble's Farm, between the Boydton and Halifax Roads, was blown down on Monday afternoon, July 9. Butler's Tower, in Chesterfield County, which was sold at auction some time since for $5, still stands.

The travel through Grand Haven, Mich., is represented to be unprecedentedly large. The boats running far northward even are liberally patronized by those seeking homes in the fertile and attractive regions of Northern Michigan, to which large numbers from both East and West are now flocking.

A negro in Chattanooga, while quarrelling with another about a dollar, picked up a gun and struck his opponent on the head with the butt end of it. The gun was thereby discharged, and the contents entered the stomach of his assailant and killed him.

An Episcopal clergyman, Rev. Mr. JOEP, a Scotchman, is endeavoring to receive sufficient encouragement in Demopolis, Ala., for the importation of white laborers from Scotland into that rich planting region.

A Mr. OSBORN, of this City, who is spending the summer at Littleton, N. H., on the 4th of July had his right hand injured so badly by the explosion of a Roman candle, at Thayer's Hotel, that amputation was necessary.

Two thieves, who had taken $4,000 worth of wool from the agricultural building in Dedham, Mass., were traced to South Boston by wool dropped on the road, and arrested. Most of the wool was recovered.

A cook in Washington, by accident, used calomel instead of soda in the preparation of some biscuit, and as a consequence, griping pains and lively apprehensions of cholera and other dire diseases for a time inflicted an entire family.

The first cargo of lumber received from Jacksonville, Fla., since the close of the war, arrived at Fall River, Mass., last week. It consisted of one hundred and twenty thousand feet of the finest Southern pine boards.

The Indiana Freedmen's Aid Commission has closed its labors. During its existence the sum of $30,099 87, has been raised in money and supplies, which has been distributed among the needy freedmen.

A colored man, named JEFF. KIRK, is commissioned by the Mayor of Columbus, Miss., "to exercise surveillance over the conduct and manners of the negro settlement in the eastern part of the city."

Six oxen were killed by lightning in a pasture in Monmouth, Me., on Sunday. It is stated that there were no marks left upon their bodies, and scarcely any upon the clump of trees under which they were standing.

A Prison and Infirmary Reform Society for the State has been organized in Indianapolis, Ind. It has an Executive Committee of one from each Congressional district, and twenty from Indianapolis.

A "Soldiers' Monumental Home" is to be erected at Quincy, Ill., for the disabled in their country's service. To raise funds for this object, Gen. B. M. PRENTISS and others are addressing the people.

At Muscatine, Iowa, on the Fourth, they had a mixed celebration, half in English, half in German, with an oration in the former language by WM. F. BRANNAN, and in the latter by Rev. C. F. OBERMAN.

A young man was nearly killed a few days since in Geneva, by a jar of nitric acid falling on him. It burnt large holes in his flesh, and it was thought for some time that he would not recover.

A Southern Relief Fair will be held at St. Louis next September. A grand tournament will be held in connection with the fair, followed by a tournament ball at the Southern Hotel.

Several persons in Pittsburgh, Pa., have recently appeared before an Alderman, and taken an oath to abstain from the use of intoxicating beverages for a year.

The fair of the New-England and Vermont State Agricultural Societies will be held on the grounds of the Windham County Park Association, at Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1866.

A freshet in Cuayahoga River, Ohio, recently, brought a cradle containing a sleeping infant down to Cleveland, but where the child came from or who are its parents is unknown.

The corner-stone of a Catholic College at Natchez, Miss., was laid by Bishop ELDER on Sunday evening last, opposite the Cathedral and facing the Masonic Hall.

A fire occurred at Portage, Wis., on Saturday, which destroyed fourteen buildings, with a loss of about $10,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The city authorities of Philadelphia are taking measures to provide a special place of confinement for persons accused of slight offences, especially women and children.

The new Board of Directors of Girard College met in Philadelphia on Wednesday, for the purpose of organizing, and CHARLES E. LEX, Esq., was elected President by a unanimous vote.

The daughter of a wealthy citizen of Atlanta, Ga., ran away, on the 27th June, with Lieut.-Col. PEABODY, of the late rebel army. A warrant was issued for their arrest, but did not catch them.

The Richmond Enquirer says a countryman in Atlanta, Ga., on the 4th, hearing the "national salute" fired, mistook it for a renewal of the war, and left in haste to avoid the conscript officer.

Twenty-eight different suits against the City of Columbus, Ohio, have been entered for salaries due officers and agents. In ten cases judgments have already been rendered against the city.

A casket of diamonds and other valuable jewels, worth $30,000, was recently found near Nashville, having evidently been lying for several years just beneath the surface of the ground.

The Central Soup Society, of Philadelphia, have nearly completed the alterations to their building, at No. 709 Cherry-street, for the purpose of adapting it to free bathing.

It is proposed to extend the Girard and Mobile Railroad from Union Spring to Troy, and thence to Greenville, Ala. JOHN F. MILNER offers to complete the whole in forty months for $3,500,000.

The wool crop of Texas, according to the estimate of Messrs. CLOWER & Co., of Millican, for 1865, was about three millions pounds, and the clip of the present fiscal year should reach even more.

The Bellows Falls Canal property, which has been held in trust for forty years by a man in England, has recently been sold to parties who will improve the fine water power.

The freshman class of Trinity College, at Hartford, numbers twenty, and is the largest that has entered the institution for several years.

Fifty thousand dollars, the full sum needed, have been subscribed for the erection of a Congregational home in Boston.

A family of three persons was poisoned in Indiana on the 9th, by eating raspberries which had been carried in a freshly painted vessel.

It is proposed in Nashville to construct a magnificent drive around the city, connecting the earthworks by which it is environed.

One man living near Boston has sold the present season $1,011 worth of strawberries, which he raised on a quarter of an acre of ground.

A few days since a young man fell from the tower of a church in Greenville, Pa., a distance of 65 feet, and was not materially injured.

A negro has been mutilated and burned to death in Wilkinson County, Ga., for the murder of Mrs. ROLLINS.

The income returns for 1865 in many of the prominent cities show a falling off of about one-third for those of 1864.

The Omaha Republican says the Chicago and Northwestern railroad will be completed by August 1, 1867.

The Odd Fellows Hall at New Orleans is to be immediately rebuilt.

A newsboys' home, on the general plan of that in this City, has been founded in Detroit, Mich.

The Mayor of Memphis enjoined by proclamation the observance of the 4th in that city.

The new Boston Directory contains 65,184 names, an increase of 4,093 over last year.

A Mormon reached Deseret recently who had footed the entire distance from New-York.

It has just transpired that the Detroit Post-office was robbed of $5,000 last September.

The overflow of the Alabama is said to have cost the planters 3,060 bales of cotton.

The receipts of the Illinois State Treasury on the 5th were $200,000.

Snow fell on Mount Washington, N. H., on the night of July 5.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Present Deposits.....$3,000,000
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 21st of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 21, will draw interest from July 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.
H. R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1866.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that interest at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 287 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, corner of South 7th and 1st sts., receives from 10c. to $5,000, and pays 6 per cent. interest, free of tax; money deposited on or before the 2d th draws interest from the 1st of July.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, ON Wednesday, July 11, on Car No. 23, Grand-st. and 42d-st. Ferries, near Union-square, a GOLD HUNTING WATCH, No. 13,561, John Harrison, London, maker. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at GEORGE ALLEN'S jewelry-store, corner of Broadway and Lispenard-st., with the thanks of the owner and no questions asked.

FOUND—ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1866, at the Seaman's Bank for Savings, a BANK BILL. The owner can have it on proving property and paying charges by application at the bank.

LOST—WHILE RIDING IN CENTRAL PARK ON Thursday evening, A PLAID (red and white) CIRCULAR CLOAK. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to No. 19 East 26th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

IT HAVING BEEN REPORTED THAT the subscriber had retired from business, he would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that such is not the case, and that he still continues fresco painting and decorating. Orders received at No. 469 6th-av. and No. 746 Broadway, (corner Astor-place,) Room No. 5, third floor. C. OTTO FICHT, Artist.

MACHINERY.

PAPER MACHINERY FOR SALE—TWO Fourdrinier machines, 62 inches and 84 inches wide, and a large quantity of other machinery. Apply to Chelsea Paper Mills, Greenville, Conn., or to CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	109¾	109½	June, 7-30	103⅞	104
Coupon, '81	109⅜	109⅝	July, 7-30	103⅞	104
5-20 Regist'd, '62	104⅞	105	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅛	113¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	106⅞	107	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅝	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	105¼	105½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅛	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	105¼	105½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111	111¼
10-40 Registered	98⅞	99⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110	110¼
10-40 Coupon	98⅞	99⅛	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108¼
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾
Gold	152¾	152⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106¼
August, 7-30	103⅞	104	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105½	105¾

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

THE COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE,
THE THIRD VOLUME
of this journal commences with the present month, (July, 1866.) All persons who desire to preserve THE CHRONICLE for binding should subscribe now, as it is frequently impossible to obtain back numbers complete.
The COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE enters upon its second year with the names of the leading houses in all classes of business upon its subscription list, and acknowledged to be the most complete and valuable paper of its kind published in the United States. It is issued every Saturday morning, at No. 60 William-st., by the publishers of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.
Terms of subscription per year for the Chronicle, with Daily Bulletin, $12; for Chronicle, without Daily Bulletin, $10; for Daily Bulletin alone, $5.
WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
No. 60 William-st., New-York.

EXCHANGE OF N. C. BONDS.
STATE OF N. C., TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, June 27, 1866.
Under the authority of an ordinance of the Convention, ratified June 16, 1866, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of November, 1866, for the exchange of the principal of any bonds issued by the State prior to the 20th of May, 1861, for certificates of stock and other interests held by the State in various corporations. The principal of these are stocks in the following companies:

North Carolina Railroad Co.	$3,000,000
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co.	632,500
Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Co.	1,066,000
Western N. C. Railroad Co.	1,418,000
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Co.	350,000

Second bonds secured by mortgages on the entire property of the following corporations:

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co.	$2,000,000
Western (Coalfield) Railroad Co.	600,000
Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Co.	181,164 88

The interest acquired by the purchaser of the stock of any corporation will not be greater than that of the holders of the like amount of the general stock of the same corporation.
The stocks belonging to the Literary Fund, e. g. the stock in the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Companies, and in various banks, are not included in this advertisement.
Bids at less than the par value of the stocks or other interests will not be entertained. Any premium realized will be applied in payment of past due coupons of the bonds delivered in exchange.
Copies of the law authorizing the exchange and more detailed lists of the stocks, &c., will be forwarded by the undersigned to applicants.
It is made my duty to accept those terms deemed most advantageous to the State and the option of rejecting any or all bids is reserved.
KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.
One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent,
No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866; and that thereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation to the Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, July 9, 1866.
TO THE HOLDERS OF JERSEY CITY WAR BONDS.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 16th inst. at the office of the Comptroller, City Hall, for the sale to them of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) the whole or any part thereof, of the said bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund.
WM. CLARKE,
F. F. C. YOUNG,
T. R. BENWEEL,
CHAS. H. O'NIELL,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (7.30) seven and three-tenths coupons, payable July 15, inst., will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer, United States.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING TEN PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; BELT RAILROAD AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed Monday, the 9th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 62 BROADWAY, July 9, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 62 Broadway, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.
J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

$350.—HOBOKEN BOUNTY SCRIP—We are authorized to purchase this scrip at 85—cash. TOMPKINS & CHILDS, Lumber merchants, Hoboken, N. J.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge. EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, N. Y., having thirty years to run, for sale on favorable terms.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st. Room No. 2, first floor over Park Bank.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.
800 FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES,
C. WITTY, No. 6 8 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

CARRIAGE, HARNESS AND SADDLES—large assortment of first-class work, 30 per cent. below Broadway prices. Several top and no-top buggies at very low figures; also several light express and depot wagons, pony phaetons, &c.
ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third WEDNESDAY in July.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND. LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.
A semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand, has been declared by this Company.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.
The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
The NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 12 WALL-ST., July 11, 1866.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.
STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.
A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 11, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending the 30th June, as follows:
At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, in addition to Government tax; payable on and after the third MONDAY, being the 16th of this month.
The interest is passed to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st instant.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax,) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal. E. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 48 WALL-ST., July 6, 1866.
DIVIDEND—A CASH DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent. to stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand. Also a scrip dividend of FORTY PER CENT. to policy holders, entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st of September, 1866.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to the 20th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building,) has this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1866.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 5 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, July 10, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.
J. R. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 9, 1866.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has THIS DAY been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, E. D., July 13, 1866.
THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. payable on and after the 16th instant, free of Government tax.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend, No. 25, of four per cent. on the capital stock, payable on MONDAY, the 16th inst.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 9.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PENSIONS.
A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York Tribune. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

INODOROUS DISINFECTING FLUID OF 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Thousands of gallons were used in 1843 and '48 in the hospitals, prisons, hotels and private dwellings with unqualified success; it does not smell or stain, and may be sprinkled in sick rooms, water-closets, &c., and all effluvias instantly disappear.
For sale by the manufacturer,
J. W. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 55 Cedar-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN, MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c.
Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.
We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem, N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries. New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st., Room No. 22.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOFFIN & LEES, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers, SAM'L HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.

From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.

From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.

From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.

Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE..........LAMARIE....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Sept. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELIARD..........Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO....Capt. GILBERT PIERRE..Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE.....Capt. ....Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

Chief cabin, including wine..............$80
Steerage, with superior fare..............40

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, July 21
ENGLAND..........SATURDAY, July 28
LOUISIANA.........SATURDAY, Aug. 4
ERIN..............SATURDAY, Aug. 11

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $35 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY....July 18
EDINBURGH..............SATURDAY....July 21
KANGAROO..............WEDNESDAY....July 25
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY....July 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY....Aug. 4

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin..........$90 Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London...95 Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 Steerage to Paris......40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power..............19th July.
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power..............2d August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power....15th Aug't.

Further departures: September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $152 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.............$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..............80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.............$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..............65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE

BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS..............Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..............Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..............Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon..............$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80

Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERSETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 21.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, July 21, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

ALLEPPO..............WEDNESDAY, July 18.
MARATHON...........WEDNESDAY, July 25.
MALTA................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, E. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, July 18, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B., VIA EASTPORT.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship, RAPIDAN, WM. BAILEY, Commander, being unavoidably detained, will leave for the above ports on TUESDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Freight received on Saturday.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE. NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.

To travelers and shippers of cargo to Europe, desirous of avoiding the German ports, on account of the war, an opportunity is afforded of doing so by their selecting this line.

The Company's 3-3. G. L 1 Veritas iron screw steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOMAS J. ELLIS, Commander, 2,000 tons and 1,200-horse power, will leave Pier No. 20 North River, (foot of Dey-st.,) for ANTWERP DIRECT, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50, payable in gold.

This is the most direct route to Holland, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland.

The accommodation and fare for passengers are in every respect first-class.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Through bills of lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For freight or passage apply to WM. SALEM & CO., General Agents, No. 110 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square.)

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.

JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.

JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA. ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH. THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander.

On the 20th of July, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., with passengers and freight for their connecting steamer on the Pacific, the AMERICA, Capt. W. L. MERRY, due at San Francisco Aug. 12.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—THE A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., on THURSDAY, July 19. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE. PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES................Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage.........................$20

The favorite passenger steamship GENERAL BARNES, will leave on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail on SATURDAY, July 21, punctually, from Pier No. 13 North River.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, July 14, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..............Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.........................Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will leave on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER.

Will sail for the above port on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight and passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM EXCURSION AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

The steamship COMMERCE, under charge of Capt. J. W. DODGE, will leave Boston on the 25th inst., for an EXCURSION TO LABRADOR, touching at Sydney, C. B., St. Johns, N. F., and other places of interest, meeting, most probably, the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet, and returning by way of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

This excursion, being the thirteenth which Capt. Dodge has made to this locality, will afford one of the most healthy and pleasant ways of spending the month of August. The splendid shooting and fishing, the delightful scenery, the salubrious air and cool climate, the safety from cholera and other epidemics, all combine to render the excursion an extremely attractive one.

Good accommodations and attendance will be provided for passengers of either sex. Cabin passage, covering all expenses, $250. As the steamer will sail promptly on the 25th, places should be secured at once. For particulars address J. W. DODGE, Hampton Falls, N. H., or FRANKLIN SNOW & CO., No. 4 Commerce-street, Boston.

Tickets to be obtained of F. SNOW & CO.

DAILY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, THE SAME DAY,

Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.

NEW LINE.

On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat META will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad for Long Branch.

Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

Cheapest and most delightful trip in America. Best trout fishing in the world. One of those magnificent steamers METEOR or S. D. CALDWELL leave Cleveland every WEDNESDAY at 8 P. M., and Detroit every THURSDAY at 11 P. M. for all Lake Superior ports. Trip occupies ten days. Rooms secured and all information furnished on application to S. P. BRADY & CO., or J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Mich.; GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain Combination Excursion Tickets, at reduced rates, embracing all the principal points of interest in Northern New-York, the Canadas, New-England, and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway, No. 241 Broadway, and depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, or No. 15 State-st., Boston.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS—CROSSETT'S GROVE—The favorite steamboats CHICOPEE and HENRY SMITH, the barges ANNA and WILLIAM ROBERTS, and other groves' boats and barges such as desired. No. 382 West-st., near Christopher. HENRY B. CROSSETT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $1,000, WHO desires to join a person with an equal amount in starting a highly profitable business, may address B., Box No. 127 Times Office.

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STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 33 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

N. L. MCCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, July 15, at 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 15, at 4½ P. M.
Monday, July 16, at 8 A. M.	Monday, July 16, at 11½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 17, at 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 17, 12 M.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—Fare 25 cents; freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK. JULY.	LEAVES RED BANK. JULY.
Sunday, 15, at 7½ A. M.	Sunday, 15, at 4½ P. M.
Monday, 16, 7½ A. M.	Monday, 16, 11 A. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:48, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal..........................$11 40
New-York to Saratoga............................3 45
New-York to Syracuse............................5 05
New-York to Rochester...........................6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls. 8 25

TROY EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY AT 6 P. M.—Fare reduced to $1; $2 45 to Saratoga, every day except Saturday; fare on Sunday, $2. Steamers CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE from Harrison-st. Pier, connecting with the New-York Central, West, and checking baggage and ticketing to all points north.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves Harrison-st. Pier daily, (without exception,) at 8 A. M. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 34, foot of Harrison-st., North River, SUNDAY, July 15, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANN, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, at 4 P. M., for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY

(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lakes without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:24, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A. WILSON HOUSE, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—The subscribers would announce that the new and spacious Hotel, built and furnished in the most improved and modern style, is now open for boarders and the traveling public. There are about one hundred large and airy rooms, supplied with water and gas. The house contains baths and every convenience, and is in all respects a first-class hotel. Persons from the cities will find this a desirable place to spend the warm season. The Hoosac Tunnel, Greylock and Hoosac Mountains, the Cascade and Natural Bridge are all in the immediate vicinity. Good trouting and driving, and beautiful scenery render this a delightful resort for pleasure-seekers. A telegraph office in the house to all parts of the country. The place is easily accessible by three trains daily, South and West, connecting with New-York and Boston. There is attached to the hotel a large and commodious hall, adapted to concerts and other entertainments. Arrangements for board can be made upon immediate application to WILSON & LANSING, Proprietors.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.

THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch. C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

CROFT HOUSE, GARRISON, HIGHLANDS, near West Point. Milk and vegetables from farm connected with the house. Inquire at No. 92 Pearl-st., or of E. ROBBINS, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors. B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. ... BROADWAY—[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, July 20, 1866,

At 1 o'clock P. M.,

at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 2,000 BALES GULF, UPLAND AND SEA ISLAND COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amay, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the Salesroom of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., on TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at their anchorage, south side of basin, the following-named vessels, together with all their stores, anchors, boats, &c., belonging to them now on board, viz:

The JOHN ADAMS, side-wheel double end ferry-boat of 474 tons; length on deck 148 feet; breadth of beam 32 feet; over all 50 feet; depth of hold 11 feet 2 inches; draft 7 feet; has one low-pressure inclined engine; diameter of cylinder — inches; stroke of piston 9 feet; well found in all her outfits; hull good as new, but slight repairs required to machinery.

The ACHILLES, side-wheel steamer of 325 tons; length on deck 160 feet; breadth of beam 24 feet; over all 46 feet; depth of hold 8 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 51 inches; stroke of piston 10 feet; in good running order, with stores on board.

The MAYFLOWER, side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons; length on deck 164 feet; breadth of beam 23 feet; over all 43 feet; depth of hold 6 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board.

The ISLAND CITY, side-wheel steamer of 198 tons; length on deck 158 feet; breadth of beam 22 feet; over all 36 feet; depth of hold 5 feet; draft 3 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; rebuilt at Baltimore in 1864; in running order, with stores on board.

The JOHN S. IDE, screw steamer of 185 tons; length on deck 135 feet; breadth of beam 22½ feet; depth of hold 7 feet; draft 4 feet 3 inches; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder 24 inches; stroke of piston 2 feet; capacity of cargo about 1,300 barrels: in fine condition and well found in all her outfits.

The above vessels are admirably adapted for light freights, and from their drawing but little water are fine market-boats—now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. W. BRADLEY, Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dep't.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER, PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.

SALE OF DAMAGED BLANKETS.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Penn., on SATURDAY, July 21, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:

(3,000) THREE THOUSAND WOOLEN BLANKETS (DAMAGED.)

Samples of the same can be seen upon application at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the office of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.

Purchasers must remove the property within five days after date of purchase.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

HENRY W. JANES, Brevet Major, A. Q. M. United States Army, Executive and Inspecting Officer.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF TOBACCO.

NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell on TUESDAY, July 17, 1866, at 1 o'clock, within their store, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:

1,160 packages Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
8 hhds. Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
1 case Virginia Leaf Tobacco.

Samples ready on the morning of sale.

For catalogues or further information, apply to Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.; M. RADER & SONS, Brokers, No. 160 Pearl-st.; or at the office of the Auctioneers.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NO. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 12, 1866.

BY DIRECTION OF THE QUARTER-master-General, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without fail, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the buildings heretofore constituting the "McDougall General Hospital," and not appropriated to other purposes, viz.:

Thirty-two wards, entire length, 4,743 feet; tank-house and tank of 12,000 gallons capacity; boiler-house and oil-shed; the connecting galleries (about 2,500 feet) and tramway. Also, the water-closet fixtures, bathing and washing apparatus in each ward; two steam boilers; seven large cauldron furnaces; two large ranges—Harrison's Kitchener's; 7 feet long and 4 feet high. Also, all the lead and iron pipes used for service, supply and soil pipe used in the hospital.

The buildings will be sold separately, with the privilege of five, where there are that number of the same size. Terms of sale, cash. A deposit of five per cent. of bid to be made with the auctioneer at the time of sale, and the balance paid on rendition of account. The buildings which are within the line of sentinels must be removed as soon as practicable, at the risk of the purchaser. The water-closet fixtures, washing and bathing apparatus will be sold in each ward separately, with the privilege of the entire lot in all the wards.

The connecting galleries and tramway will be sold by the foot; the lead and iron pipe will be sold by the pound, as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up at the expense of the purchaser, weighed and delivered by the Post Quartermaster, and paid on his certificate. A steamer will leave the Government wharf at Castle Garden at 11 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale, for the conveyance of those who wish to attend.

Further information in regard to the nature and kind of materials, and their situation and condition, can be obtained of the Post Quartermaster, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and of the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered if they are considered unfair or disadvantageous.

By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.

R. C. MORGAN, Brevet-Major and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMODORE Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this station. I will sell at public auction, at this yard, on MONDAY, July 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:

About (10,000) ten thousand cubic feet promiscuous white oak, white oak curve, live oak, chestnut, chestnut fletch and hackmatack timber. Also a lot of white oak, live oak and hackmatack knees. For further particulars, see handbills at storekeeper's office.

EDWD. HOOKER, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, Naval Storekeeper.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 25, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

For regulating, grading and curbing New-avenue, east and west.

For regulating, grading and curbing Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For regulating, grading and curbing Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets.

For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.

For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues.

For regulating, grading and curbing Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth-avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 13, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS will be received by the Street Commissioner, at his office, corner of Broadway and Park-place, until TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at eleven o'clock A. M., for plans, specifications and estimates for the erection of an aerial bridge at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. The span of Broadway between the curbs is forty-six feet. The span of Fulton-street between the curbs is twenty-five feet. The said bridge to be fourteen feet wide, not less than sixteen feet high at the underside, and the steps leading thereto to be five feet wide. All the materials for the said bridge to be of iron, except the platform, which will be of hard wood. The work to be made light and durable, in the best manner, and with the best materials.

Any further information in relation to the above, and blank proposals for the same, may be obtained at the office of the Street Commissioner. No bids will be considered exceeding the amount of the appropriation, viz., fifteen thousand dollars.

A diagram showing the position in which the bridge is to be placed may be seen at this office.

The Street Commissioner reserves the right to reject all bids that are not for the interest of the City.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:

5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.

16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.

1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. of TUESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

PROPOSAL FOR THE SALE OF $50,000 OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.

The undersigned will receive proposals for the sale of $50,000 of the Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company at the office of this Company until the 1st day of August next.

The parties offering the Bonds for sale will be promptly notified if their offer is accepted.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE within eight miles of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise sixteen acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NINE THREE-STORY BRICK houses, Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 248 and 250 West 13th-st.; also, Nos. 21, 23 and 27 9th-av., the last a very desirable corner store. The above property rents for $8,500, is located in the Ninth Ward, in the vicinity of the great Gansevoort Market, covering about 30 acres of land. The property is rapidly improving in value, and is a most desirable investment for capitalists. Apply to ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 234 West 34th-st.

FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON.—FOR SALE—A very choice plot of ground, containing 7½ acres, known as "Spy Hill," overlooking the Hudson, Newburgh and surrounding country, near the depot. An opportunity to secure one of the best sites on the river. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

BELMONT HALL, ON SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, FOR SALE.—Will be sold on the premises, on the 26th July, the above-mentioned property, consisting of about forty acres of land, together with the buildings and furniture. For further particulars address EDWARD HOLLAND, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

$23,500.—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stooped dwelling No. 13 East 30th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., for sale, including billiard-table, carpets, chandeliers, pictures and engravings, all new; possession immediately. Can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED—The country seat of the late J. B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point road, Westchester County, 3½ miles from the Central Park. Apply to J. H. HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or to J. J. HENRY, No. 113 Liberty-st. Rent $5,000 per annum.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LARGE LOT OF ground, situated on the East side of 6th-av., 28½ feet south of 54th-st.; size 30 feet front and rear, and 125 feet deep, with a right of way over the corner lot for a stable. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway, above 34th-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres on Passaic River, opposite Newark; large house brick barn, hot and cold water, gas and every City convenience; 45 minutes from Cortlandt-st. Ferry. Address GEO. W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A VERY PRETTY COTTAGE, IN 97th-st., west of 11th-av., with immediate possession; lot 25 by 100 feet; house two stories above the basement; stable on rear of lot; fine view of the river; price $3,000. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM WOODbridge, N. J., 70 acres, with crop, stock, &c. Price $11,500. Address S. STEINHAUSER, No. 36 Murray-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL FARM—Four unincumbered 1st-av. lots and some cash, not to exceed $6,000; on salt water preferred. Address J., Box No. 870.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

TO LET.

FLOORS TO LET.—PARLOR, KITCHEN AND three and four bed-rooms, with gas, water and grate, at $19, $20, $24 to $40 a month. Also, cottages, brick and brown-stone dwellings for sale and to let, at McCAHILL & CO.'S Real Estate Exchange, No. 671 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FINE, healthy location, well shaded; plenty of fruit and a good vegetable garden; cow, horse and carriage, if desired; ¾ mile from Bloomfield depot, N. J.; rent $100 per month. Apply at No. 52 Murray-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR the Summer, at Flushing, L. I., within five minutes walk of depot. For terms apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 159 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 134 East 36th-st., corner Lexington-av., and furniture for sale. Apply at No. 82 Front-st., up stairs.

TO LET—FOR TWO MONTHS; A FURNISHED house at Fishkill, one mile from the depot. Inquire of WM. A. DUNCAN, No. 187 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 117 East Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. 131 Amity-st., at reasonable terms.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD THREE-STORY BRICK house, with improvements, in a fair neighborhood in New-York or Brooklyn. No one with fancy prices need answer. Address, giving location, price, &c., X. Y. Z., New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A MODERATE-PRICED COUNTRY place of 4 or 5 acres, within one hour of the City Hall, with water front or commanding view; must be within easy and frequent access. With full particulars, address F. F., Box No. 5,644 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WITH AN ENGLISH FAMILY at Bedford, Brooklyn, for a gentleman who is fond of a domestic home; large garden, bath, hot and cold water, gas; Fulton-av. cars every three minutes, day and night, and Sundays; 35 minutes from Fulton ferry; accommodation for keeping a horse; no other boarders. Apply to Mr. RICHARDSON, No. 100 William-st., New-York, for further information.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, first-class board and a good suite of rooms on the second floor; must have all the modern improvements: location between 4th and 17th sts., west of Broadway, or on Brooklyn Heights. A family having more room than they want, with no boarders, will find this a rare opportunity. Best of reference given and required. Address Box No. 1,378 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-square, a front room on second floor, and back room with extension on the same floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references required. Dinner at 6½ P. M.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE rooms and board for the coming Fall and Winter, in a private family living between 4th and 6th avs. and above 14th-st. Address Box No. 5,678 Post-office.

PARTIES WISHING ELEGANT APARTMENTS, with private table, can secure such by addressing ATHOS, Station D. Stable attached to house.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD MAY BE HAD in a healthful location at Astoria, L. I. Apply at the first house above the Episcopal Church, or address M. C., Astoria Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE Hudson; private family; ample grounds, well shaded, extending to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Reopens for Summer board, by day or week, July 16; finest air, location and scenery; extensive and well-kept grounds, groves, walks and ponds; graveled roads for drives; direct access by day and night boats, Harlem and Hudson River Railroads; rooms refitted; reference to guests of last season; send for circular. Prof. S. T. FROST.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—SIX SINGLE gentlemen or three gentlemen with families can be accommodated with board and comforts of a home in the pleasant village of New Cannon, Connecticut. Terms from $6 to $8 per week. Address E. B., New Cannon, Conn.

BOARD AT SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN FARM—Adjoining the celebrated Heath House; fare first-rate and charges moderate, at the owner's house. S. V. FISHER. Refers to S. S. Stephens, No. 360 Broadway.

PARTIES DESIRING COUNTRY BOARD will find good accommodations at Shark River, a short drive from Long Branch. Terms reasonable. Good fishing, bathing, and stabling. For particulars, address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board for a gentleman and lady or single gentlemen, at Plainfield, N. J. For particulars address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL

MR. G. L. FOX'S SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME

A DECIDED TRIUMPH.

MR. G. L. FOX MR. G. L. FOX
MR. G. L. FOX
MR. G. L. FOX MR. G. L. FOX

In his original character.

MISS KATE PENNOYER.

MISS KATE PENNOYER,
The beautiful and accomplished danseuse.

Mr. C. K. FOX..............................Pantaloon
Mr. C. K. FOX..............................Pantaloon

and the full and efficient

GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 8,

in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,

JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL,
JACK AND GILL,
JACK AND GILL,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.

Produced on a scale of MAGNIFICENT SPLENDOR, MAGNIFICENT SPLENDOR, replete with the most REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.

To be seen at all hours,

MYRIADS OF CURIOSITIES,
WONDERS OF NATURE AND ART.

The choicest products from every clime, every realm of Nature,

AIR, EARTH AND SEA.

The great living Wonders,

CAROLINA TWINS,

inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 3 years old, weighs 196 lbs.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, S. A. IGUANA,
300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE, from HONG KONG,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS,
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
MONSTER PYTHON, OR FIERY DRAGOON OF THE EAST.
MEXICAN HORNED FROGS, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

SIXTH WEEK OF MR. DAN BRYANT IN IRISH COMEDY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 16, 1866.

The performance will commence with the interesting Hibernian picture of

IRELAND AS IT WAS.

RAGGED PAT..........................MR. DAN BRYANT
Dan O'Carolan.............................Mr. Chas. Fisher
Neil O'Carolan............................Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Judy O'Trot...............................Mrs. John Sefton
Honor O'Carolan..........................Mrs. Mark Smith

To conclude with

HANDY ANDY.

HANDY ANDY..........................MR. DAN BRYANT

In active preparation and will speedily be produced, an entirely new Hibernian drama in three acts, written expressly for Mr. Dan Bryant by Messrs. T. B. McDonough and Fred. G. Maeder, entitled

SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
A TALE OF '98,

In which Mr. Bryant will personate four characters.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 16, 17 and 18,

LAST THREE NIGHTS, MOST POSITIVELY, OF THE OCTOROON. THE OCTOROON.

With SUPERB SCENERY and a GREAT CAST.

THURSDAY, July 19, the WEBB SISTERS and MARK SMITH, in Byron's burlesque of the COLLEEN BAWN.

MONDAY, July 23, the ICE WITCH.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

GREAT HIT. GREAT HIT.

SECOND WEEK OF SANDFORD'S MINSTRELS AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

MONDAY, JULY 16, AND DURING THE WEEK, NEW BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

BEST ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN IN NEW-YORK

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building a sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Second—For paving with stone blocks Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Third—For paving with trap blocks Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue.

Fourth—For regulating and paving with stone blocks Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip.

Fifth—For building a sewer in Seventieth-street, between Third-avenue and a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.

Sixth—For flagging Ninth-avenue, west side, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth-streets, full width.

Seventh—For flagging sidewalk in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.

Eighth—For laying crosswalk in Fortieth-street, between Third-avenue and Lexington-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

First—Both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Second—All the lots to the extent of half the block on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Third—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on either side.

Fourth—All the lots on both sides of Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip, to the extent of half the block on either side.

Fifth—All the lots on both sides of Seventieth-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.

Sixth—Four lots on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-streets.

Seventh—All the lots on the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth-street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-eighth-street.

Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 10, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said District, will remain open for the inspection of all persons for the space of ten days from the date hereof, and immediately thereafter for the space of five days, viz: from the 12th to the 17th of July, I will sit at my office, Nos. 21 and 23 Bible House, Astor-place, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation, assessment or enumeration returned in said annual list.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of this District.

All appeals must be made in writing and state the particular cause, matter and thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of error complained of.

GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER, Assessor Seventh District, New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE PER CENT. PENALTY will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

W. H. KING, Water Registrar.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand for families, hotels, summer houses, &c., well recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch, and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c. Also, male help of all kinds.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER, janitor, or office and bank porter, by a respectable married man, without incumbrance; has no objections to go to any part of the United States; good reference. Address C. S. GUILD, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER; good references. Address P. H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A MAN NURSE IS OPEN FOR AN ENgagement as attendant upon an invalid; would not object to the country or to go abroad; good reference. Address L. CLARK, Station F, City Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC PARTY IN EVERY county to canvass and sell "the most wonderful engraving ever produced." Sells rapidly to the leading men of every place; engraving now in its eighteenth edition. We have agents clearing $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. No bonus for right of territory. Send stamps for confidential circular. DUVAL, SWANDER & CO., Publishers, Nos. 22 and 24 South 5th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN AN INSURance office, who writes a good hand and will make himself generally useful; one residing with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, G. S., Post-office Box No. 5,636 N. Y. City.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER; must understand horses well and know how to make himself generally useful; married, without children, preferred. Apply at No. 2 Hanover Building, Hanover-square.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC AND HONEST person to sell liquors on commission. Address, with name and residence, INTEGRITY, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ORNAMENTAL JAPANNER; A steady situation for a competent man. Address HODGES & COLEMAN, No. 106 Sudbury-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—OPERATORS AND FINISHERS ON coats and vests at No. 362 East 9th-st., by HENRY UTERITZ.

A CARD—"THE BRANCH OF THE OFFICE," NO. 493 BROADWAY.—The business of this establishment is now carried on by WOODS & BAWER.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ITALIAN OPERA

ITALIAN UNIFICATION.

On MONDAY EVENING, July 16, 1866—ERNANI, with the great dramatic prima donna, Mme. ANGIOLINA GHIONI, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, England, (her first appearance.) Signor LIMPERTI, Primo Tenore of the Imperial Theatre, Mexico, (his first appearance.) Signor MARRA, Primo Baritono Theatre La Scala, Milan, and New-York Academy of Music. Signor SUSINI, the great Basso, in the principal roles. The Grand Chorus and Orchestra, under the direction of Signor MUZIO. TUESDAY EVENING, July 17, second grand Opera night—IL TROVATORE. WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, third and fourth Opera nights. SATURDAY, grand gala Matinee.

Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Seats can be secured from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at the Box-office. Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

WINTER GARDEN.

GENUINE SUCCESS of the popular Comedian, JOHN BROUGHAM, who will appear every evening in his own extravaganza entitled COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED, presented with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, and NEW APPOINTMENTS.

COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.

Don Christoval Colon, *alias* Columbus, a clairvoyant voyager, whose fillibustering expedition gave rise to a world of speculation..........MR. JOHN BROUGHAM

Columbia, a national debutante, her first appearance on any stage....MISS EMILIE MELVILLE

Ferdinand, King of Aragon—an arrogant, aggressive and progressive monarch of rather a speculative turn..............MR. J. C. DUNN

AND A GREAT CAST.

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SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.
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FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 2?? BLEECKER-ST.

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AT LAMBERT'S, NO. 523 GREENWICH-ST.

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BEAUTIFUL WHITE DUCK FOR $1 25.
PRINTED LAWNS AND CAMBRICS,
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MRS. MACAULEY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,

WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

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EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

FACULTY:

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The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

3 MAGNIFICENT 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano fortes for sale at two-thirds their value, if sold this week, at BATTERSON'S, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.; overstrung bass; full iron plate; rich power tone; 5 years warranted; best City makers; all made in the most fashionable style. For further particulars call and examine, day or evening.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars apply as above. Miss B. will be at home after Sept. 6.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—25 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOYS.

The City Animal Known as "Streetboy"—His Habits and his Habitat.

It is a funny thing, but there are a great many folks who can't see anything that is not a great way off. It is so with regard to one city species of the *genus homo*—the animal known as Streetboy. We mean the little ragamuffins of our streets who sell papers, who black boots, who are ready to do any sort of odd job you'll trust 'em with, and whom we tumble over by twos and threes at every street-crossing which the recent rain has covered with mud.

Did it ever occur to you that the chances are a thousand to one that the first friend you meet can tell you far less of them, their habits and their haunts, than he can about the "Poor Joey" who was always "movin' on" so sadly through the *Bleak House* of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS—or the "Artful Dodger," or "Charley Pates," of that same incomparable delineatory character? The sorrows of little "Oliver Twist" and his young companion, who stole out, cautiously and trembling, for fear of Beadleian eyes, to kiss him through the grim bars of the workhouse gate; or of "Smike," the wretched drudge of "Dotheboys Hall," or of little wandering "Nell" and her half imbecile grandfather, have touched, here, in our own New-York, many a heart that never felt for the hundreds of our own poor "Smikes" and "Olivers," and disconsolate little "Nells," and have brought tears to many an eye that never moistened for the misery it must daily see here all the time before it. If we could have set down for us by a master hand upon a printed page, the home history of the eager little face that looks into your cosy breakfast room some cold and snowy Winter morning, with the well-known "Clean off your steps, Sir—do it for a shilling'," we might only too often find an unwritten story quite as pathetic as any of the fictitious ones over which we have so freely wept. And could we know the sad necessity that has sent the shivering youngster out into the biting cold which chills his blood, and paints his little nose blue, his little fingers red, and his bare little toes white, all with the same touch of its cruel breat —could we but always know what urgent need the hard-earned "shillin'" might that morning satisfy, we would perhaps give oftener the kind assent and not the gruff refusal —would sometimes give hot breakfast and not so often cold shoulder.

What is it after all that the little vagabond desires? The poor chance to work a long hour in the chilly morning air, with his feet, too often naked, up to the ankles in snow and slush, and his hands, always bare, half the time also in the snow, and all for a "shillin'." These little adventurers often work in pairs, and there are few of us who have not heard their cheery talk and admired their plucky good nature while they dug and delved away at the frozen snow with shovel and broom, speculating all the while on the magnificent purchases to be achieved when the "splendid shilling" shall be fairly won. But perhaps it is best to pass just now from the contemplation of the sorrows of the boys engaged in the snow and ice business, lest we ruin all their hopes of future favors. It is hard to get up any great amount of commiseration for boys who shovel ice and dig in snow, and have rather a superfluity than otherwise of cool breezes, when, while we read, the thermometer stands at 97° in the shade.

The bootblacking business is a favorite one with the Streetboy, it pays well and is not particularly hard work; to black an average pair of boots will require from 5 to 7 minutes, for which service the Streetboy charges 10 cents, and generally gets it, though sometimes he only can get five; but if he doesn't get but five it is never for lack of charging ten.

Does the wood merchant dump at your door a load of unsawed fine wood to be used for kindling—straightway from every point of every compass appears the Streetboy eager for the job of sawing and splitting it. You will have in an hour 20 eager applicants for the job if you delay your bargain so long. Not one among them all will have a saw or saw-horse, an axe, a hatchet or even a jack-knife, but engage one of them, and in fifteen minutes he will return with all the requisite tools, though he will probably commence operations by trying to borrow them of you yourself.

Is there a ton of coal to be put in, straightway as crows a cornfield do the eager Streetboys scent out the chance for a dinner. As in the case of the kindling-wood affair, not one of them has a proper tool; no basket or shovel is to be seen, but they evidently know the bank whereon the coal baskets grow, for give one of them the job, and presto! in five minutes, be the same more or less, he will produce all the necessary apparatus. In the coal and kindling-wood business, however, the Streetboy finds formidable rivals in the men who hang round the coal-yards, ever on the lookout for such chances.

Have you the happiness to own a "front yard," and are you the fortunate possessor of a grass-plot as big as a bedquilt, or even a pocket handkerchief? If so, about twenty-seven times a day will your area door-bell be rung and the request preferred, "Want your grass cut?" As in the two other just-mentioned cases, the applicants have again no tools—no scythe nor sickle; but nevertheless, if you give them a chance, they'll find a way to do the work. In fact, unless you want the life worried out of your kitchen girl by being required to perpetually answer the area bell, you *must* have your grass cut, and you must keep it cut—shaved so close that there shall be no more grass on your lawn than there is blue hair on a billiard ball, or the boys will torment you before your time.

In his capacity of newspaper vender, or "newsboy," who does not know the Streetboy, and who has not, at one time or another, been the victim of his "tricks and his manners?"—who has not often purchased an aged and decrepit newspaper nearly three days old, or bought "extras" without a particle of extra intelligence. Oh! a sharp bird and a gay boy is the howling newsboy of the streets. But there's one consolation, it is considered no disgrace to be *sold* by a newsboy. In fact, some of them are such great jokers, and so fond of the sport, that some days they sell more people than they do newspapers.

But the life of the Streetboy is by no means "all work and no play," which we all know "makes Jack a dull boy." On the contrary, they have so much play that most of them are particularly bright boys. The Streetboy takes his gentlemanly pleasure at the theatre, and he usually honors with his patronage the two Bowery Theatres, notably the "Old" Bowery. And, strange as it may seem, there are scores of these lads, who being either homeless, or whose homes are worse than none, go to the theatre solely for rest and sleep. It is no discredit to the actors to say this; it is not that the play is dull, but that the boy is tired. With the entire standard drama the Streetboy is familiar, and so capital a critic is he, and so bluntly honest and outspoken in his artistic judgments that any actor would far rather attempt a new part before a Broadway than a Bowery audience. But, as we began to say, in the cold, long, Winter nights, the day's work being done, and their business of selling papers requiring them to be up at 3 or 4 in the morning, these tired, ragged boys may be seen trooping into the theatres, each intent only to find some soft seat whereon he can bestow himself, and in the light, warm room sleep till after midnight—from thence to the hallways of the printing offices is but a short distance, and there, curled up like dogs on the steam-heated floors they slumber till the clank of the press calls them to the work of another day.

The Streetboy has other pleasures; he dearly enjoys his stolen ride behind an omnibus, where he retains his hold until the merciless whip of the driver admonishes him to descend.

In the parks his gambols on the green are wonderful to behold. He plays marbles, too, in season, and pitches pennies in all seasons, and in both games always plays "for keeps." In Winter he diverts himself with sliding on the walks or in the frozen gutters. If an old pair of skates can be procured, there are two of the Streetboy tribe made happy. Each putting on a single skate, "many an hour they'll while away," careless of the world, and seemily unconscious that the rule of the better regulated skating clubs require two skates to be worn at once.

Though the Children's Aid Society, the Newsboy's Lodging-house and kindred establishments have done much for these youths, many of them must of necessity grow up to lead terrible lives. A great responsibility rests somewhere. Let all give them work whenever they seem honestly seeking it, and we shall thereby, in a small way, confer the truest alms. But, above all, let those who have money to give, aid with every dime that can be spared those societies and those men who strive so hard to remove these boys from the City to pleasant country homes. These have done much, are doing much, and, could they have money to work with, could do much more. Cannot the Foreign Missions rest awhile, while the charitable strength of our City is diverted to these Home Missions, which are doing all they know to save these little ones, who are, many of them, going to destruction before our very eyes?

The Weather.

After a night so hot that sleep was an impossibility, a pleasant change in the temperature was experienced yesterday morning. In fact, the "heated term" was cut short, and New-York breathed again. A pleasant breeze was blowing all day, and although the thermometers in Broadway indicated 90 degrees, the heat was not felt to be oppressive.

It is to be hoped that a Summer which has commenced with such extreme heat will become a little more mild toward the end, but all prognostications and speculations on the weather appear to be just good for nothing. The *savans* told us that in consequence of the melting of the immense fields of ice collected near Iceland and the North Pole, this present Summer would be remarkably short and cool. If they call this cool, then they must consider an oven a pleasant abiding-place. The fact is, that neither the late Mr. MERRIAM, who was supposed to know as much about the weather as any other man, Admiral FITZROY, Mr. GLASHIER, nor any of the other celebrated meterologists, have been able to predict with any certainty what twenty-four hours will bring forth. Happy are they who can escape from the Sun-baked city to rural haunts and scenes. Happier they who can seek a less fervid clime than this. We read of an expedition to sail during the month which is to visit the regions of icebergs. Who wouldn't go that had the time and money to spare? In the meantime those who haven't the time and the money must just make the best of it, and reflect that they might be worse off in Calcutta, Africa or on the Mosquito coast, than in New-York.

Weather, Worms, and Warious Things.

The farmers and other folks, who, in the early Spring, growled and grumbled so much at the backwardness of the season and the coldness of the weather, ought surely to be satisfied with the present state of meteorological facts—it must be hot enough to suit them anyhow—but then, of course, the farmers must growl, if they didn't they couldn't live. Farmers, sailors and Englishmen seem to do pretty much all the chronic grumbling; the two latter claim the privilege, and the former take it anyhow.

The New-York public, however, have to congratulate themselves upon one most desirable result of the early cold weather—it has succeeded in killing off nearly all those disgusting brutes, the measuring-worms or inch-worms, which were the horror of ladies, and the excuse of gentlemen for saying the naughty words the ladies only thought, or thought they thought; for we once heard a pretty sizeable oath issue from a nice little mouth, when an unusually long string of dangling worms had nearly fallen between the delicately soft lips; and she didn't know it; she imagined she had only "thought damn," as usual. But it didn't hurt her a bit; and we—well we thought just as she did.

We don't mean to say that there were no inch-worms this year; there were, and only too many of them too, but the countless myriads which have heretofore made their appearance every June, stripping our loveliest trees of their delicate foliage, were this Summer reduced to a few millions only. Some trees in the parks were injured by them, but the streets and the walks in the squares were not this year made for weeks a terror to ladies, by the little black, jerking, doubling-up, eight-legged, beastly monsters; at any rate, the streets were not positively impassable, as we have all seen them in former years.

The device of fastening circular grooved strips of metal about the trees, the groove being filled with petroleum or some other substance offensive to most insects and worms, proved ineffective against the inch-worm. This plan was tried at Gramercy Park, but without avail. Wherever the worms appeared at all, the trees thus prepared were no exception to their presence. This would seem to prove that the worm is hatched in the tree from eggs deposited the preceding season by the millers or moths into which the worms are transformed, and that the worms do not issue from the ground in the Spring and climb up the bark, as some have imagined. Certainly no climbing worm or insect could reach from the ground the limbs of a tree protected as are those in Gramercy Park. In Greenwood Cemetery and in Central Park it was very noticeable that these worms were fewer than ever before. The gardeners and entomologists say that their eggs were many of them killed by the severe and continued cold weather and cold rains of the early Spring. In fact, cold seems to be as fatal to the measuring-worm, when it can get fairly at him, as is neat to the dreaded trichina of the swine family.

It is hoped, also, that there will hereafter be a diminution in the numbers of the voracious little insect known as the "rose bug." Heretofore, in Greenwood particularly, its ravages have been frightful. Many of the choicest roses, sweet-briars and other tender plants have been destroyed utterly, or so completely overrun as to be unapproachable in the season of blossoming. If by any means these two pests could be extirpated from our parks, gardens and cemeteries, we should truly and heartily rejoice thereat. Strange to say, however, the birds, which greedily devour almost every other sort of worm or insect, have refused to eat these two destroyers of our foliage. Much, however, is still hoped from the lately-imported English sparrows, as soon as they have had sufficient time to "increase and multiply" to a sufficient winged army to make themselves able to cope with the myriad millions of their foes.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Perfect Stagnation in Military Affairs—The Enrollment and Recruiting—Miscellaneous Gossip.

Owing to the heat and the Summer vacations granted to so many members of the National Guard, the military movements of the week may be summed up in a very few words.

In these hot and sweltering days the National Guardsmen remaining in town cannot bear the sight of a gleaming musket, and the very thought of his tight-buttoned jacket throws him into a state of perspiration quite unpleasant. He scarcely ever visits the Armory, and only looks in at the regular Company meeting to see how the treasury is getting on, and to hear of some more fortunate brother-in-arms who is luxuriating in mountain scenery or rolling in the thundering surf of some Atlantic sea-bathing resort. The muskets are suffered to lie undisturbed in their racks, and the armorer for a time has leisure for other duties than polishing rifles and oiling stocks after a parade or drill. The solemn echoes of the drill-room are silent, and are never wakened by the tramp of company or battalion, or the ringing of muskets as they come crashing to the floor. Now and then some more ambitious Drum-Major enters with his corps, and after turning on sufficient gas to make the gloom more visible, sets the boys to making more racket than music, thereby causing much discomfort to the rats and mice who usually hold high carnival on these warm Summer nights.

Nobody thinks of parades or reviews, and the General who would venture upon issuing an order for the assembling of his command would find a sorry response to the summons. Every one, these scorching days, pays more attention to the state of the thermometer and the rate of his pulse, than looking for holiday parades or evening drills. The heated term is on, and the National Guard have succumbed, now that we are in the days of peace; many remembering long marches on just such days, while serving Uncle Sam and strengthening the hands of the gallant volunteers under HOOKER, MEADE and SHERIDAN. Visions of dusty columns toiling slowly, through Pennsylvania, their tired feet keeping time to the distant music of the guns dealing out death at Gettysburgh, flit through the mind's eye of many a militiaman, as he lolls in easy-chair reading the news of a European war, and he heaves a thankful sigh that for him the perils and fatigues of war have passed away.

THE ENROLLMENT

continues to be the leading topic of conversation in military circles, as well as in general society. We hear of several members of the National Guard receiving notices of enrollment in two or three different regiments, and they are considerably nonplussed now to act in such cases. The whole affair appears to be a farce, for no matter how a person acts he is required to pay certain fees, so that it in reality amounts to a tax for no real benefit to the State. We understand that in our answer to a correspondent last week we made a serious mistake in stating that the fine for non-attendance to be only twenty-five cents, whereas it should have read $1. The reason why we were misled was that our informant stated that the fees for exemption papers was 25 cents. We understand, however, that an attempt is being made to collect 75 cents. The officers of enrollment are gentlemen of intelligence and good standing, but their efforts to enroll our citizens in the militia is not looked on with favor, and probably but few will enter the ranks. A few dollars may be collected in the way of fines, but we imagine the sum total will be of little service to the State. A member of the Twenty-second Regiment has received two different notices of enrollment, one for the Third Cavalry, and the other in the Twelfth Regiment, Infantry. It can hardly be expected that he should file exemption papers at a cost of fifty cents, and perhaps three times that amount, while doing active duty in the ranks of his own Regiment. And in cases of discharged volunteers who find themselves enrolled in a militia regiment, it seems to be a very hard case that they should be compelled to pay a fee to enable them to claim exemption from militia-duty, after having risked their lives in the field.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The members of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, under command of Capt. W. W. RENNY, intend soon taking their annual pleasure trip. They will either visit Bridgeport or Long Branch, the place not yet having been determined upon. The occasion will no doubt be pleasant and profitable.

The Jersey Blues will hold their annual encampment on the 24th inst., at Long Branch, when they expect to make a good appearance in point of numbers.

Company D, of the Eighth Regiment, intend going on their annual excursion to St. Ronan's Well on the 16thinst. Capt. PENBERTHY's command will no doubt succeed in having a good time.

During the month of August the Twenty-second Regiment Armory will remain closed, to allow Mr. ARNOLD, the armorer, a vacation. The regular monthly meetings of the several companies will be omitted in that month.

SLUMS OF BROOKLYN.

Dr. Crane on the Brooklyn Authorities—The Twelfth Ward.

At the last meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, Dr. CRANE introduced the subject of the public health in Brooklyn, and in this connection he exhibited a table which he had made up from the bulletins of Assistant Sanitary Superintendent STILES, showing by Wards the number of cholera cases reported in Brooklyn from the 1st down to and including the 13th inst., as follows:

	Confirmed.	Not Confirmed.	Uncertain.
Third Ward	1	0	0
Fourth Ward	1	2	1
Fifth Ward	0	2	1
Sixth Ward	0	3	0
Ninth Ward	1	0	1
Tenth Ward	0	2	0
Twelfth Ward	5	2	1
Seventeenth Ward	1	0	0
Nineteenth Ward	1	1	0

Dr. CRANE remarked: One question of interest here is this—half of these cases of confirmed cholera occurred in one ward, the Twelfth. This ward is in the vicinity of the Atlantic Dock and below Hamilton-avenue. In this ward there is no drainage, the land is very low, and when the tide rises a good many lots are covered with water. There is no sewerage in this ward, and there are a great many vacant and sunken lots containing stagnant water. Privies are wretchedly built and overflowing in many cases. That is the condition of the Twelfth Ward. This Board recently passed a resolution referring the matter to the Common Council and Board of Aldermen, who have the power to grant a pier for the privilege of dumping night soil from this ward. The question was referred to them by a committee and there it sleeps. Since that time the Superintendent and the Mayor, personally and conjunctively, have had interviews with the Alderman of the Twelfth Ward, and strongly urged him to grant a pier for the purpose of removing the night soil from the City, but he has always refused, on the ground that it would be displeasing to his constituents. Now all the night soil from that ward has to be carried two and a half miles to the nearest pier where dumping is permitted, at the foot of Clinton-avenue. Thus the route is directly through the finest portion of the city, by which this vile, excrementitious matter is carted to the wharves. These facts have all been presented to this Alderman, and he has been urged to surrender a pier for the use of the ward. When the Committee previously referred to met in Brooklyn, and this Alderman was appealed to, he was perfectly willing to vote away piers in any ward, but very fearful of granting a pier for the removal of the filth in his own. The consequence is that half the cases of confirmed cholera in Brooklyn have occurred in that filthy ward. Now the question is, "What is the Board of Health to do?" Dr. CRANE did not know that they could do anything more than they were doing. The ward is principally occupied by the Irish element, whereas the Sixteenth Ward, the next most unhealthy, is occupied by Germans, and is situated in an opposite part of the city, though nearly the same in its general condition. The Inspectors had found that the latter population was very susceptible to influences arising from stagnant water and deficient drainage. They had a long list of zymotic diseases in their ward. In many cellars of that ward the water stood from two to sixteen inches deep. Those two wards, then, whose general conditions were much the same presented the greatest mortality. The Board had the simple explanation of this mortality and the causes leading to it. In those wards where the Brooklyn Aldermen had coöperated with the Board in the least degree they are now suffering from the greatest mortality.

Judge BOSWORTH asked whether the Aldermen alone had the power to designate the pier?

Dr. CRANE replied that that power had been delegated to the Aldermen.

Judge BOSWORTH asked whether the Common Council could not take action upon it?

Dr. CRANE said they could, but that they had not manifested any desire to do so. Every motion that had been made upon the subject had been smothered in committee. He also remarked that the scavengers had to go so far for the night soil, and to cart it so far, that they would not go for it. The fault of this did not lie with the Board, and it was desirable that it should be known where the fault lay.

President SCHULTZ said that from the circumstances it was impossible that this part of the city should be cleaned except at public expense; but there was such a feeling of antipathy among the people, and in the Common Council of Brooklyn, against the Board, that they would not do it. The Mayor had issued a permit to allow persons to dump portions of the night soil off the pier. He (the President) had taken some responsibility on himself; he had told Mr. FRANCIS SWIFT that, if he should be down in that neighborhood, he should have orders to execute, and a place would be found to put these matters where they would not affect the public health; and he presumed he was doing so, for he dumped forty loads into a public dock last night. He proposed to see forty or fifty loads dumped into the water at every pier south of South Ferry. He was determined to save the people of that part of the city from disease. Numerous complaints came in from that quarter, and, no doubt, their case was very bad. Mr. SWIFT had called at his office, and said if he would let him up with forty loads he would be satisfied. But he informed Mr. SWIFT that he would be pleased to have him distribute his favors as much as possible. He supposed it was not exactly a legal way of disposing of the matter, but he could see no valid objection to it, since seven-tenths of the privy deposits went into the sewers of New-York and Brooklyn, and thus into the river, as it was, and there was no sufficient reason why the other three-tenths should not go there too. As to sending disinfectants for Brooklyn, they would, of course, be charged to the Common Council. He proposed to send a few barrels of disenfectants for that ward to-morrow. As to the garbage, the nuisance still exists. The scheme of removing the garbage under the action of the Board, seemed a very impracticable way of dealing with the matter. They said they had no money, and no power to take action on the point themselves.

Dr. CRANE remarked that one Alderman had already frittered away the $3,500 allowed him, which should have lasted a year. He was of opinion that when the Inspectors made their report of any nuisance it would take fifteen days to abate it, and the garbage would have to lie there the whole time before it was removed.

Judge BOSWORTH suggested that arrangements might be made to have it done in three days.

Dr. PARKER said that if cholera broke out they certainly could remove the garbage at once. But if the city could be kept clean they were safe against the cholera, as all the evidence tended to show.

Dr. CRANE wanted to know whether there was any power, or any stretch of their powers that would enable them to get away that garbage.

The President asked whether there would be any objection to their hiring, say one man and one cart, to work as they were now working in the Twelfth Ward of New-York, to gather up the garbage and remove it.

Mr. MANIERRE here moved that the President and Superintendent be authorized to employ such a number of men, horses and carts for the Fourth, Twelfth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards of Brooklyn, as may be necessary to remove the garbage, until the further orders of this Board.

This resolution was passed without a dissenting voice.

THE CHOLERA REPORTS.

Bulletin of Public Health—Five Cases Confirmed Yesterday.

The New-York bulletin of the Board of Health, for the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bore only the following record: "Dr. HALLOCK reports a mild case of cholera at No. 205 Henry-street. Premises in good order, and have been thoroughly disinfected."

An evening journal has the following: "Mr. WILLIAM MATTHEWS, of No. 349 Canal-street, was taken ill with all the symptoms of Asiatic cholera on Thursday night. He had been spending the evening with a friend in Brooklyn, and on his return was seized with cramps and vomiting to such an extent that he became speechless for several hours. A physician attended him, and pronounced it to be a case of cholera of the Asiatic type. Early on Friday morning he was given up by his medical attendant, but in the course of the day he rallied, and is now in a fair way for recovery."

The Brooklyn official bulletin, yesterday, has the following: Mrs. BYWATER, southeast corner of Gates and Marcy avenues; attacked on the 13th inst. and died the same day. JOHANNA HARNES, King-street, between Van Brunt and Richard streets; now in a state of collapse, and will probably die. HENRY LOTT, Flatlands, attacked on the 12th inst.; attended by Dr. T. M. INGRAHAM; now recovering. At 11 o'clock on Saturday a case was reported at the corner of Putnam-avenue and Downing-street. Dr. R. C. STILES started to examine the case, and will officially report it if found to be genuine cholera.

In Hoboken, yesterday forenoon, a printer named DAVID FITZGERALD, residing at No. 204 Hester-street, New-York, and temporarily employed at the Hudson County *Democrat* office, fell insensible in Washington-street. When taken to the Police-station, his body was cold, his teeth were set, and his arms and legs cramped up. Mr. CHAPEL, the station-keeper, pried open FITZGERALD's mouth and administered a dose, which, in ten minutes, caused a profuse prespiration. A second dose was administered to the sick man, and at the end of two hours he was convalescent. FITZGERALD had been working in a room where there was a steam boiler, and had drunk freely of ice water.

The reports by police telegraph, last evening, were as follows: MARY ANN DEMPSEY died suddenly, supposed cholera, at about 5 o'clock, at No. 9 Broadway. There is a sure case of cholera at No. 286 West Thirteenth-street, in the rear, near the gas-houses. The patient is in collapse. Disinfectants have been sent.

A SINGULAR RECOVERY FROM CHOLERA.

The following singular fact is related by the *Mémorial d'Amiens*, in speaking of the cholera: "During the Summer of 1848, toward the end of June, the epidemic reached Brussels, when it attacked, one Sunday in the forenoon, Gen. GHENAL, Minister of War, who gradually sank, and by 11 o'clock on that night was in an almost hopeless state, notwithstanding the attendance of four medical men, including Dr. SENTIN, the first surgeon of Brussels, and Dr. VARLET, a celebrated homœopathic practitioner. At 8 the following morning all was considered over, the face having assumed a blue tinge, and the pulse having ceased so that the General's death was communicated to the royal family and announced in the public journals, whence it was copied throughout Europe. Meanwhile, an incidental reference by Gen. JOMINI, before the attendants in the sick chamber of a remedy had recourse to in Russia, where sacks filled with hot ashes were placed on the body of the patient, induced the General's ades-de-camp to try the plan, and after six hours of incessant perseverance the remedy proved efficacious, the body resuming its natural hue, and animation being restored. The General subsequently recovered, and is still Minister of War in Belgium."

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

Meeting of the Relief Committee—Additional Subscriptions.

The Citizens' General Relief Committee held another meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Chamber of Commerce. The Chairman, Mr. R. P. BUCK, acknowledged the receipt of $800 from the Produce Exchange. The following letter from Mayor HOFFMAN was read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

A. A. Low, Esq., Treasurer, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I have made two remittances to the Mayor of Portland, one of $1,681 56, and the other of $379 33. Some contributions are yet coming to me as Mayor.

As my proclamation stated that I would forward direct to the Mayor of Portland, I have done so, instead of sending them to you as Treasurer of the Merchants' Committee.

If, however, you deem it desirable and proper, I will send you all contributions I may receive after this date. Please answer. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

A motion was put and carried thanking the Mayor for his coöperation.

The Secretary, Mr. NOYES, stated that Adams Express Company had forwarded during one day this week five car-loads of clothing and provisions, and on another two car-loads. The expenses incurred by this Company, which is their contribution to the sufferers, in forwarding supplies has averaged $125 per day.

A letter from a gentleman of Portland was read, of which the following is a copy:

OFFICE OF THE OCEAN INSURANCE COMPANY, PORTLAND, Me., July 13, 1866.

John S. Tappan, Esq., Vice-President Union Mutual Insurance Company, New-York City:

DEAR SIR: * * * I took the liberty of showing your very kind letter to the Committee for the relief of the destitute. Your kind and generous feelings are appreciated. As you say in your letter, there are many cases of deserving Americans that are suffering for the necessaries of life, and those cases are the most difficult to find out, but they are constantly being sought after, and aid furnished as fast as possible to them. There are many cases of maiden ladies that were in receipt of an income just sufficient to supply their wants before the fire, that now have not enough to cover their nakedness. There are many cases of widows, with families of small children, (American,) that are now entirely destitute of food and clothing. They can draw rations by going to the proper place, but many of them are sensitive, and will suffer hunger rather than mix with the throng that daily gather at the Commission for food. I cannot furnish you with the names of any of these parties, for I am not sufficiently acquainted with them, and as soon as they are discovered they are relieved as far as the means of the parties will go.

The different parishes are looking up the suffering in their own districts as far and as fast as possible, and are, I think, doing a noble work. Should you desire to aid some of these worthy cases directly or through your Committee, if you will forward the amount to me I will see that it goes to a deserving case, and render you an account of how the money is disposed of. Or, should you desire to send direct to one of these relief committees, I will give you the name of Mrs. JACOB MCLELLAN, wife of Ex-Mayor MCLELLAN, a lady that is doing an immense deal of good by looking up the deserving cases personally, and has devoted her whole time to it ever since the fire.

There are many instances where a small amount applied direct will relieve severe suffering. Our people here are doing all they possibly can to aid and assist those that were unfortunate, as have all the surrounding cities. Your own city has exceeded others in the amounts of their gifts to the poor here. There are so many instances of imposition in drawing rations, and asking for aid in other ways, that the committee necessarily have to be very strict and particular in dealing out to them.

This keeps away many that would otherwise come forward and make their cases known.

Again thanking you for your very kind letter, I remain, &c., CHAS. W. FORD.

The letter was ordered on file.

Additional subscriptions were acknowledged as follows:

Already acknowledged	$53,138	A. R. Eno	$200
J. E. Condict & Co.	100	J. Boorman, Johnston & Co.	250
E. & J. Willets & Co.	100	Dubois, Vandervoort & Co.	100
N. Y. and Schuylkill Coal Co.	300	Chas. A. Heckscher	200
Gordon, Fellows & McMillan	100	"R. J. & E. C. J."	7
Hallett & Robbins	100	Byrd & Hall	100
J. E. Williams	100	"G. R."	100
Geo. I. Seney	100	Geo. D. H. Gillespie	20
P. Hanford	50	Walter T. Miller	100
Geo. J. McGourkey	20	Butler & Pitkin	50
Elliott C. Cowdin	100	Montross & Wilcox	100
Joseph B. Allen	25	John Hooper & Co.	25
Adrian Iselin	100	Fairbanks & Co.	100
Ball, Black & Co.	100	Walter Storm	25
Samuel Marsh	100	B. R. Kip	10
O. DeForrest Grant	100	Mrs. Ann C. Brown	100
Cash	10	Peter V. King & Co.	100
B. R. Alden	100	Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Co.	50
S. S. Jocelyn	10	Warren Bros. Oil Co.	50
E. O. Brinckenoff	50	Ferdinand Lawrence	25
Kent & Co.	100	De Groot & Peck	50
R. R. Graves & Co.	100	A. Healy & Co.	100
Dix & Morris	100	D. Wallestein	50
Taylor & Morgan	50	Williamson, Griffith & Co.	100
Charles Hanselt	50	Molleré, Odell & Co.	100
Matthew Marsh	25	Youngs & Amann	25
Weller & Miller	10	M. F. Nicholson	20
John Just	10	Hudson River Sugar Refinery	100
Storis Bros	100	Schafer Bros	100
Johnson & Lazarus	200		
New-York Steam Sugar Refining Co.	200		
Brunjes, Ockershausen & Co.	100	Total	$58,266

The Committee then adjourned until Monday next.

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE WATCH AND JEWELRY TRADE.

Read, Taylor & Co.	$100	Middleton & Bro.	25
Arthur Rumrill & Co.	100	J. W. Pooler	25
A. Wallach & Co.	25	Dinkelspiel & Openheimer	25
S. W. Chamberlain	25	Birckenham, Cole & Hall	25
Burbank Bros	25	Nordmann Bros	20
Falkenau, Pollak & Co.	25	H. C. Reed, Jr. & Co.	10
T. B. Bynner	25		
Starr & Marcus	25		
Previously acknowledged			$2,120
Total			$2,605

Contributions may be handed in to FELLOWS & Co., No. 17 Maiden-lane, or to GILES, WALES & Co., No. 13 Maiden-lane, who will forward the funds.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY MAYOR HOFFMAN.

Previously acknowledged	$2,045 89
Barret Nephews & Co., Nos 5 and 7 John-street	100 00
Wright, Brinkerhoff & Co., No. 324 Broadway	100 00
A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co	50 00
Total	$2,295 89

The following is a synopsis of the contributions in this City, so far as reported:

Citizens' General Committee	$58,266 75
Produce Exchange	6,036 00
Board of Brokers	3,000 00
Open Board of Brokers	3,000 00
Gold Exchange	3,000 00
Watch and Jewelry Trade	2,605 00
Petroleum Board	1,000 00
Through the Mayor's Office	2,295 89
Through Messrs. Saxton & Raymond	5,600 00
Archbishop McCl skey and the Catholic Clergy, (estimated)	2,500 00
Scotch Thistle Association	150 00
Total contributions in New-York	$87,347 14
Add Brooklyn subscriptions, about	14,000 00
Grand total	$101,347 14

The Westcott Express Company will call for and deliver to the proper lines of transportation, from any of their offices in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City and Hoboken, all freight or parcels intended for the sufferers through the late fire in Portland, Me., free of expense.

CENTRAL PARK.

Good Music, but not as Many as there Should Have Been to Enjoy It—Who were There and who were Absent—Who Saw the Balloon, and how Much they Paid for the Sight—Where Reporters Have to go Sometimes for Items—What One of Them Saw—How He Felt All Over.

Yesterday the Park was, comparatively, but lightly patronized; and yet there has been no Saturday since the opening of the season when it offered so many attractions to the visitor. But what affection for its charms, what love for its shady ways, its fountains or its music; what yearning for the presence of him or her who is "met by chance, the usual way," as the song says, could resuscitate weak human nature, weak at best, after the two days' parboiling to which it was subjected on Thursday and Friday?

True, there was a joyous breeze blowing that earned the gratitude of all who put faith in it and ventured out, but the sun looked down with a horrid eye just all the same as the day before, and youth and beauty shrank away from it.

Around the music-stand there was a goodly crowd, but not large enough, we are sure, to gratify the expansive yearning of the DODWORTH, whose bill of fare deserved extensive patronage. He had, however, an appreciative audience, not only in the thousand gathered around the pavilion, but in another thousand scattered within earshot upon the common, nestling in groups around the trunks of the young shade trees and in the shadow of the awnings.

Following is the programme of the day:

PART I.

1. March, Bianca .... Burkhardt
2. Overture, La Muette de Portici .... Auber
3. Scherzo, L'Orologio—the clock .... Arditi
4. Waltz, La Messagera d'Amour .... Gounod

PART II.

5. Tour of Europe .... Conradi

[Synopsis.—Departure from Berlin by rail—Austria (Postilion sounds)—Switzerland (Ranz de Vaches Tyrolienne, &c.,)—Italy (Tarentella, Vive l'Italia)—France (Partant pour la Syrie)—Spain (Bolero Gitano, &c.,) on the sea—a storm—Scotland—England—Prussia—Polan—Hungary, and back to Berlin.]

6. Cavatina, Mia Letizia .... Verdi
7. March, I'l Propheti .... Meyerbeer
8. Episode of a night in Paris—The Patrol.—Kourakin

PART III.

9. Quadrille, "The Boudoir," .... Cooke
10. Aria, The Vacant Chair .... Griffin
11. Collocation, The Shamrock Garland .... Dodworth
12. Galop, Il Cornicola .... De Grau

The selection was admirable, and the audience gave ample evidence that they thought so. The "Tour of Europe" is a happy combination of airs, and ought to be repeated on Saturday next, so that all the thousands who appreciate the Park music may have a chance to hear it. Those who were present yesterday, if we may judge from the manner of its reception by them, can bear the composition once again. Quite as much may be said for the "Shamrock Garland." Irish airs are always welcome and soul-stirring, yet it is but rarely indeed that they are wreathed together with such skill as in the "Garland."

Although as we have said the pedestrians in the Park were comparatively few in number, all who could command the shade of a carriage and the freedom which its soft cushions from muscular exertion afforded, took advantage of their good fortune in this respect, and rolled into the gates with a will. The drivers were therefore well furnished, but they had nevertheless a sombre look about them. You missed the airy nothings on two wheels, with its 2:40 pacer and the indomitable animal between the wheels, who, if he does no other good gives spirit to the picture. Flies are rude and reckless things, buzzing into all manner of forbidden places and creating a general feeling of insecurity in their presence, yet the Summer would be lonely without them. So with the whizzing machine in the Park with the rushing four legs, and the wing-like wheels, and the little thinking head, which if it can do naught else can wing a sulky round a curve *par excellence*.

You missed also the light barouche with its tenants done up in gossamer like ballet angels, and you missed among the equestrians the graceful riding habit and the jaunty hat, and the bit of color in the feather, and the poetry of motion realized only in a woman. In fact, you realized the absence not only of pleasing forms, but the wonted color of the picture was not there. Even as the Summer blossoms have withered, leaving but the browning green behind, it seemed that the burning sun of the dog-days had consumed all color and checked the glad flow of life in its most favored places.

On the heights above the lake many hundreds were gathered watching the ascent of the balloon from the amphitheatre. From this point, also, holders of outside tickets availed themselves of the chance their altitude afforded them of seeing LESLIE do queer things on the tight-rope, among which was the unique trick of carrying from one end of the tightened cord to the other, three buckets of water—one in each hand and one on his head—without spilling a drop. No ordinary mortal could have done this thing without kicking the bucket.

The news that some really horrible thing was to be done in a trapeze, which was seen pendant from the car of the baloon, one thousand feet in air, did not decrease the crowd of cheap sight-seers you may believe, neither did it fail to give business to the collector of tickets at the amphitheatre door. The promise that the horrible thing should come off was kept. At 6 o'clock the baloon went up with a gentleman of unquestionable courage and tights, but questionable respect for his own integrity of bone and sinew and other people's nerves, sitting upon that swinging perch called a trapeze, which a rooster would scorn to settle on. Up, up he went a thousand feet, twisting his toes gracefully into the vertical ropes near the perch, and casting a longing, lingering look behind, so long and so lingering, that as he wore crimson small clothes, it was rather difficult to say which was his head and which wasn't. Then he got up, that is, he got his head up; this you knew because he kissed his hand with it in a most expressive manner, conveying as clear as print, that he was conscious of the loftiness of his over-taking and was mentally saying "see that, now." After swinging about up there and doing everything that those inside who had paid their quarter and those outside who hadn't, could reasonably expect except breaking his neck, the adventurous hero was hauled down in that indescribable state of complexion peculiar to lobsters when about being introduced into civilized society they shed their native greenness.

On the descent of the ærostatic, highfalutin, equilibrist, your reporter went down into the arena just to ask him how he liked it, and to suggest that he had better be a good boy and never do it again; but, as there were a number of ladies already around him, congratulating him on his safe arrival, and cooing at him in a most delicious way, your reporter thought be had better keep quiet. Presently all was ready for another ascent, and the Professor seeing the writer among the crowd asked him if he didn't mean to go up. Of course he didn't, but what with his terror of popular sneers and the hope which grew big within him that he might get some of the cooing when he came down, he walked manfully to the car and got in. Now the gentleman's ambition never yearned for an elevation higher than the top of a flat-roofed house. He had gone up some hills in his day and down in a mine or two, but he had always had something he could rely upon to hold on by. He was fond of his mother earth, passionately fond; he evinced his first affection for her in the crude manufacture, surreptitiously of course, of dirt-pies. This was "in days gone by." He had loved her ever since, and the idea of letting go of her apron strings now in his failing years, when he had held on by them firmly in his blooming manhood, was too much for him, but he couldn't help himself, he was going up. It was no use to "Would he were a boy again;" better have the angry tempests in ærial flight (kept in wholesome check by two manilla ropes, each an inch in thickness) than brave the hoots of a heartless crowd below of reckless males and the blighting scorn of heartless females. So with a tender thought to his wife and little ones and in the proud consciousness that his life was insured for a great deal more than it was worth, and that if he didn't come down again at all or came down in a hurry, his likeness would be in *Frank Leslies'*. He went up.

What he saw, when his nerves grew quiet and he had stopped praying, 1,000 feet above the City, remains to be told and he will tell it if the reader will be polite enough to wait till he has recovered his breath.

THE BOGUS BANKING BUSINESS.

Jefferson Market Police Court—Before Justice Dodge.

GEORGE W. CHADWICK and SAMUEL JACKSON, the parties charged in the complaint of GEORGE W. HOYER, made on Friday before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court, with cheating and defrauding him out of the sum of $3,265 in the manner given in detail in the TIMES of yesterday, were brought up for examination.

On Justice DODGE asking if counsel was ready to proceed with the case, WM. H. FOWLER, counsel for CHADWICK, said he thought the case was one in which his client was entitled to be admitted to bail pending its coming on for trial. He would be prepared to prove the utter falsity of the allegations made. In the event of his honor agreeing with him in his view of the case, he would waive examination.

Mr. ANTHON, for the prosecution, objected to this summary disposal of the matter. The interest the public took in this case was apparent in the crowded court-room. The victims of the gigantic swindle, of which the complaint of Mr. HOYER was but an item, were in the court-room now, and he was prepared for a thorough examination of the case, and hoped that the Court would not admit the prisoners to bail.

After a somewhat fiery discussion between the learned counsel, Justice DODGE decided to admit the prisoners to bail in the sum of $2,500 each.

On the prisoner CHADWICK being asked if he were prepared with bail to the amount named, he replied in the affirmative, calling upon a Mr. FOSTER, then in Court, to stand his surety.

On the usual inquiries being put to Mr. FOSTER, he stated that he lived in New-Jersey, but did business in Broadway; that he was worth from $4,000 to $9,000, and that he was prepared to give bail to the amount required for Mr. CHADWICK. Mr. FOSTER was not asked how he kept his books, seeing that he could come no closer to his financial position, $4,000 to $9,000 being a rather loose way of putting it. Nevertheless, he was refused as surety on the ground that he was not a resident of the county, Justice DODGE having a preference for available people. No other bail being forthcoming, Messrs. CHADWICK and JACKSON were committed in default thereof.

Further revelations, and racy ones, are expected shortly, showing how the wind may be raised in an extensive way, with a very small pair of bellows indeed. JACKSON, in reply to the inquiries of the clerk, stated his age to be forty, that he came from Philadelphia, resided at No. 166 Third-avenue while his family was in the country, and that he was engaged in mercantile affairs, which, on minute inquiry, he defined as doing business as a broker.

CHADWICK said he was thirty-nine years old, a native of Massachusetts, a resident of Jamaica, L. I., and engaged in banking and mining.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

GEORGE OHLSEN, of No. 481 Greenwich-street, and JOHN SMITH, of the steamer *James S. Green*, lying at pier No. 45 North River, made complaint against HENRY DEICKMEYER, for felonious assault and battery. It appears that on Friday night, the accused and three or four others began fighting at the liquor saloon No. 481 Greenwich-street, and OHLSEN endeavored to separate them. As he did so, DEICKMEYER seized hold of him and aimed a blow at him with a large clasp-knife, cutting OHLSEN severely on the hand. DEICKMEYER also cut and maimed SMITH, the second complainant, on the head and face. Subsequently the accused was arrested on the top of an adjoining building, by Officer THOMPSON, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and on his being brought into court yesterday morning, he was committed to answer on both charges, without bail.

ROBBING A ROOM-MATE.

LOUIS LEFEBRE, of No. 122 Greene-street, made a complaint against ALBERT DEGREVE, his room-mate, charging him with having stolen from him $150 in United States Treasury notes. GUILLAME VANDWERST, another room-mate, testified that he saw the accused take a leather belt from LEFEBRE's bed, but he did not know whether it contained money or not. On being arrested by Officer PICKETT, of the Eighth Precinct, the accused confessed having stolen the money. When arraigned before the Court the prisoner denied all felonious intent, stating that he took the money from the complainant while the latter was intoxicated, and that he was willing to give it up. This defence did not avail, for DEGREVE was held to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions, in default of $1,500 bail. He is 33 years of age, and a native of Brussels.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

Officer CAMPBELL, of the Fourteenth Precinct, learned on Friday night that No. 144 Grand-street, occupied by JOHN MAXHEIMER as a bird-cage manufactory, had been forced open by burglars. He accordingly made a search, and discovered a man secreted in an outhouse behind some barrels. Finding that no escape was open for him, the fellow drew a revolver, and, aiming it at the officer, pulled the trigger, but the weapon failed to explode; and the thief then tried all the remaining barrels with a like effect. The officer, thinking this sort of thing had gone on far enough, drew his pistol and fired all four barrels at the desperado, one of the balls taking effect in his forehead, near the eye, and another on the side of the head. Neither of these wounds were fatal, however, and, as the burglar refused to surrender, the officer rushed in upon him and compelled him to come to terms, when he gave his name as FERDINAND GRIES. He was yesterday arraigned before the Court, when a complaint was made against him by Mr. MAXHEIMER, charging him with having broken into his premises with burglarious intent. He confessed his guilt, and was held for trial without bail. GRIES is nineteen years of age, a native of Germany, and lives at No. 62 Delancy-street. He confessed having committed other burglaries during the week.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Detective WILSON arrested CHARLES FREEMAN on a charge of false pretences, preferred by ALEX. B. CHAILEY, of No. 484 Broadway. The complainant stated that on the 30th of May last, FREEMAN called upon him and stated that he had been sent by W. K. PEYTON, of No. 274 Broadway, for one dozen shirts, valued at $85. The goods were delivered to FREEMAN, but it appears that the prisoner had never been authorized to receive them, hence his arrest. The accused was committed for trial in default of bail. He plead guilty to the charge.

THE UNTERBOLZ FORGERY CASE.

The paying-teller of the National Bank of the Republic, WM. T. WHITNEY, made a complaint against the defendant in the case, and was cross-examined. He testified that to the best of his knowledge the forged check for $7,632 75 on his bank, and purporting to be drawn by SCOTT, ZEREGA & Co., of No. 22 William-street, was presented by the prisoner UNTERBOLZ, but he could not swear positively to the fact. No other witnesses appearing, the case was indefinitely postponed.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

JOSEPH B. DORECK, of No. 144 Forsyth-street, made a complaint against LOUIS COHN, for having committed a serious assault on JOHN KNIERMAN. The evidence of DORECK went to show that the accused and KNIERMAN had quarreled, when the former struck the latter with a sharp instrument in the face, knocking him down in a senseless condition. KNIERMAN has since been confined to his bed from the effects of the injuries so received. The prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail, to answer the charge as soon as KNIERMAN is sufficiently recovered to be present.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

WITHOUT A PROFESSION.

Henry Hughes was charged with assaulting Edwin O. Bertholf in a house of questionable repute. Complainant said that the prisoner came to the house and asked for liquor, and was refused. He then went away and came back again and hit the witness with a stone. Other witnesses testified to the same effect. The accused was found guilty and fined $30.

A DISCREDITED STORY.

John Collins, a very respectable-looking young man—but said to be a notorious hotel and steamboat thief—was charged with stealing a coat worth $40. It was taken out of a saloon. Mr. George H. Cutter, the complainant, said that the prisoner, in walking out of the saloon, threw the coat over his arm, when he stopped him and took it from him. The prisoner stated that he had just come from Philadelphia, and when he went in the saloon he had a new coat that he paid $40 for, and he thought he was picking up his own coat when he came out. The Court found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for four months.

A BELLIGERENT DOMESTIC.

Mary Carey, a domestic in the employ of the family of Mr. Samuel Muget had been hired at Castle Garden and after living in the house two weeks without giving satisfaction was ordered to leave. Mary declined leaving the premises, but retired to her room and locked herself in. When Mr. Muget strove to get her out she hit him on the head with a water pitcher. The prisoner said that she fired the pitcher when witness took hold of her person. She said that she had been discharged but had not been paid. She was found guilty and remanded to prison.

DIDN'T KNOW HE WAS GUILTY.

Stevenson Connell, a Scotchman, who has been frequently before the Court for beating his wife, was again up on Saturday for the same old offence. When asked to plead, he said he did not know whether he was guilty or not. The Court thought he was, and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for two weeks.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Alice Spellman, a domestic, employed by Mrs. Ellen Moyagh, after stopping about two weeks with her mistress, suddenly left, and in her going off took a quantity of wearing apparel and a set of ear rings. When arrested she had the ear rings in her ears. When asked by the officer how she came by the ear rings she said she bought them. In Court she said her mistress made her a present of them. She was found guilty and remanded.

RATHER CONFLICTING EVIDENCE.

John Burke was charged with a very serious assault on Mr. Henry Holland. Complainant said that he met the defendant in Cherry-street, and shook hands with him, whereupon the defendant knocked him down. When he got up he was asked who was the better man, and Holland replied that he was as good as Burke any day, and was again knocked down. When he got on his feet the third time the question was again repeated, and witness said "a Holland was as good as a Burke all the world over" and down he went again. The evidence for the defence was that the two contestants had a wordy dispute, that Burke asked the payment of some debt, and on being refused a fight ensued. Burke was found guilty and fined $10.

ASSAULT ON A FERRY-BOAT.

Patrick Lay, Michael Hastings, Cornelius Heffern and George Howard were charged with assaulting James Orth, a German, on one of the Weehawken ferry-boats. It appears that the defendants commenced the difficulty by throwing cherries at the complainant and his brother, at which they took umbrage. There was one witness on each side. The prosecuting witness swore distinctly that the defendants were guilty, and a witness for the defence swore as positively that they were innocent. The prosecutor swore Howard was arrested on the boat, and Officer Whitman swore he arrested him on the street. Whitman had two of the defendants in custody, and Howard followed him and was arrested. A very good character was given of the defendants, but they were found guilty and remanded for sentence.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 14—*In steamship Napoleon III., for Havre and Brest.*—Mrs. Gideon J. Tucker, Eugene Tucker, New-York; Mrs. Colston and two daughters, Philadelphia; Warren Delano, Mrs. Delano and four children, Miss Delano, Miss Churen, James F. Lyman, New-York; Thomas Freeborn, New-York; Mrs. Jennie Barnetche, Miss Barnetche, France; Miss Alphonsine Eck, New-York; Mrs. Mary S. Harrington, Washington; H. Stern and servant, New-York; Mrs. James B. Taylor, Miss Kate Taylor and servant, New-York; Miss Mary Telfair, New-York; W. B. Hodgson, Mrs. Hodgson, two servants, Savannah; Geo. R. Bradford, Mrs. Sarah Bradford, Mrs. Rebecca Bradford, Roxbury, Mass.; S. Harris, Mrs. Harris, New-York; C. Thomsen and son, New-York; E. Mottet, Charleston; Mrs. Allain, Miss Allain and servant, Mrs. Segur, Miss Segur, Edgar Curtis, New-York; Miss Sophie Boutrau, Master Belloo, New Orleans; G. H. Page, Washington; Miss Hinry, Theatre Francais; W. O. Giles, New-York; A. Lyon, New-Orleans; W. Watson, Mrs. Watson, New-York; Reinhold F. Mohr, Consul of Saxe Weimar; G. H. Williamson, Mrs. George T. Williamson, Miss R. M. Williamson, Miss Mary R. Williamson, Miss Alice B. Williamson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. Fernando Wall, Mrs. Neville, New-York; Mrs. Secuws and child, New-Orleans; James T. Swift, Mrs. Swift, New-York; J. Lallande, Alfred L. More, New-Orleans; W. Pell, Mrs. Pell, New-York; Mr. Rettinger, Mr. Condaud, France; Jacob Picard, Mrs. Picard, two children and servant, New-York; Henry Desverousseaux de Madrane, France; Mrs. E. J. Anderson, New-York; Dr. Cornell, New-Orleans; James C. Conroy, New-York; Ynsciodo Guisado, Francisco Espado, John Boeringer, New-York; George Merg, George Dietrich, Mr. de Lobel Mahy, Mrs. de Lobel Mahy, Miss de Lobel Mahy, New-Orleans; George W. Williams, Charleston; Ramon Play Monge, Havana; Henry Fult, New-York; Mrs. Jud. Auguste, Dr. Wm. Bogel, New-Orleans; Mr. Beiver, France; Juan Torrida, Gabriel Fiaquer, Santiago de Cuba; Auguste Ferron, Mrs. Ferron, Miss Aldina Hartfeld, New-York; Leon Abat, L. Breton, New-Orleans; Mrs. Roullier Augier, Charles Massion, Havana; Jacob M. Stein, Mrs. Stein, Miss Flora Stein, Miss Amelia Stein, Mrs. Fanny Dittman, 4 children and nurse, Chicago; Miss L. Hoffman and 2 brothers, Mrs. C. Stromeyer, Miss Johanna Lillienthal, New-Orleans; Alphonse Perrier, New-York; Mr. Cubells, Mrs. Cubells and servant, New-York; Alphonse de Smet, Belgium; Mr. Gavard, San Francisco; L. Strasburger, New-York; Miss Elizabeth Heines, Holland; Francis Chapins, New-York; J. Hays, J. Frankel, Germany; Victor E. Mauger, Emile Laroux, New-York; Mrs. Mary Lajotte, France; Mr. J. B. Serrigny, Mrs. Serrigny and two children, Mrs. Genty, Miss Genty, New-Orleans; Mr. Linsheimer, Philadelphia; Joseph Brantner, New-Orleans; Nicholas Maserang and son; A. Jacob and daughter; John Renaud, New-York; J. B. Borelly, Texas; Mr. A. P. Lichenstein, Edward Ginness, New Albany; Mr. Joseph Salzmann, Mrs. Salzmann, Findly, Ohio; Mr. Marcel Daire, Mr. Octave Daire, Mr. Joseph Bernesson, Mr. Raymond Duprat, Mr. Dominique Cazaud, Mr. J. P. Cazaud, Mr. Pascal Cazaud, Mr. Bernard Cordillac and servant, New-Orleans; Mr. P. A. Thourot, San Francisco; Mr. F. Grand, Mr. Jules Dubois, New-Orleans; Mr. Charles Gawiel, Mr. Lazare Lecour, Mexico; Mr. Peter Lassiglir, St. Louis; Mr. C. Pratus, San Francisco; Philip Mayret, Cuba; Mr. Joseph Toulouse, Mrs. Toulouse, Rev. Mr. Chase, Christophe Batiste, Miss Baptiste, New-York; Charles Prabandt, Miss Mary Josephs, J. F. Choinel, Jules Provot, Isaac Blum, France; James W. Williams, Mr. Dufau, New-Orleans.

JULY 14—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—Miss M. M. Cockshutt, Mrs. R. Wood, Mrs. Winterbotham, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, nurse and 3 children; R. Mott, wife and child, Jennie Genus, Jose Angelaynes, C. Ferrer, Mr. Ludlow, George G. Williams, of New-York; Robert Dix, I. C. Byrle, H. S. Boulton, H. H. Millard, Mr. Creighton, wife and child, of Chicago; Capt. Howard Hutton, wife and 2 children; Stephen McPartland, H. Herbert, Dr. M. R. Vedder, Eugene Martin, Gerald Brenan, John Faulkner, J. Whittaker, W. M. Edwards, J. G. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, F. Huersted, wife and son, James Burrell and wife, John T. Moore, wife, 2 children and servant, Mr. Burke, Miss Jane Burke, Miss Ellis, Capt. J. W. Fielder and wife, James L. Wallace, wife and child, Wm. McLean, Herbert B. Cushing, Col. J. W. McClure, Henry Robinson, Miss Mott, Miss Hagains, Mates Hiol, wife and child, Miss Moore and servant, Manuel Cayiero, Juan Puente, Manuel Pincyro, L. E. Collins, P. G. Collins, Mrs. F. Milling, Miss Mary Milling, Rev. J. T. Feaston and wife, Samuel Brooke and wife, T. S. Serrill, Mr. Goddard, Chicago; James Stephens, C. A. Bridge and wife, John McMurray, Charles Symons, John Treloor, J. Cockshutt, Robert G. Dale, Wm. Marlow, Henry S. Hall, James McGillen, Joseph Waleroth, J. A. Carrello y Nuvas, John Treloor, Mr. Jackson, Wm. Kirkwood, John Nash, J. F. O. Meyer, Juan Brachi, and others in the steerage.

In Steamship Tybee, for Savannah, Ga.—J. T. Latour, W. G. King, J. Cox, C. Cox, Mrs. M. Lawton, Wm. and Arthur Lawton, Mrs. Penniman and child, Mr. Gable, Mr. R. K. Manson, Mr. Ellet, Mrs. O'Donohue and 2 children, Mr. J. K. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stephens and 4 children, J. Rotherman, Miss M. Conner, Miss Ellen Losett, Jos. Losett, M. Losett, Geo. Allen, and 6 in the steerage.

In steamship Merrimack for New-Orleans—Lieut. Henry Y. Glisson and wife, Pensacola Navy-yard; R. N. Davis, L. B. Longley and wife, of Columbus, Ohio; Charles Hyllested, Miss Pellot, Mr. Renald, D. G. Gaden, Miss H. L. Brigham, Wm. Fellows, Jr., G. Duval, Lieut. Krann, Lieut. Bertrand, Miss Elizabeth Allard, John Meyer, H. J. Crocker, Manuel Ortega, of Spain; three Misses Houseman, George Belfour, wife and two children, Charles Hilly, Mrs. Edward H. McGlade and servant, Charles Percival, Edward C. Mendes, J. S. Still, of Connecticut; Benjamin Frierson, Miss Mary Frierson, Mrs. Hickey, R. Thatcher, F. Clark, Mrs. Halstead.

JULY 14—*In Steamship Scotland for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Reford, New-York; Mr. McAuley, Miss McAuley, New-Orleans; Miss Wallace, New-York; Miss McKinney, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. E. Z. Descalm, 2 children and infant, Havana; Rev. E. Jbbottson, Honolulu; Mr. J. S. Auchtuleino, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant and 2 children, Brooklyn; Miss Charlotte Smith, New-York; Mr. Warrott, Philadelphia; Miss Ruth Smith, New-York; Mr. D. Aiken, Kentucky; Mr. C. Robbins, New-York; Mr. T. Anderson, Red River; D. Kleet, Honolulu; Mr. Leahy, Mrs. Leahy, Col. H. Bomertye, George Bell, R. Towart, New-York; Thomas Nash, London; George Rowe, H. Hahn, New-York; J. Hibbert, Alfred Hibbert, J. Parrott, Conn.; H. DeForest, Alphonse Casa, New-York; W. Armstrong, Miss W. Armstrong, Cal.; A. Craffin, J. Carsten, Liverpool; Mr. E. Dawkins, Miss Dawkins, Mrs. E. Dawkins, N. Y.; Capt. Marshall, Brooklyn; Wm. Porter, Liverpool; Henry Granopan, Mexico; J. M. Gladwin, N. Y.; Walter Newburn, Brooklyn; Wm. Stewart, A. M. Lyons, N. Y.; Thomas Failer, Thomas Howard, Liverpool; Peter Ponchout, Paris; R. Johnson, H. Hayette, W. Driscoll and wife, N. Markey, N. Y.; F. Fanete, G. Waldemer, M. Granllein, J. Heineman, Antwerp; 200 in the steerage, and $135,000 in specie.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mrs. Elder, C. L. Schlatter, Miss Schlatter, John Daley and daughter, H. J. McDonaly, James Doyle, Stephen Steward, E. R. Brayton, F. J. Fitzinger, T. A. Beard, F. Macomber, G. B. Nye, A. M. Dilleber, Mrs. Fuhrnaus and family, Mrs. Hopkins, H. G. Judd and lady, Mrs. Dewett and child, S. L. Maizfelder, Z. Delinazer, A. R. Trippod, J. Meyer, H. Bacon, R. Stafford, Wm. Thoughter, Mrs. Place and children, E. C. Richardson, M. T. Hussey, four U. S. officers and 476 recruits to the 7th U. S. Infantry.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Chas. W. Lord, from Wilmington, N. C.—E. R. Sheppard, H. D. Thomas, W. Alexander, W. J. Sharpsteen, H. B. Webb, A. D. Cazeaux, J. W. Cazeaux, David Begalt.

In steamship Evening Star, from New-Orleans—Judge E. H. Durell, J. P. Sullivan, wife, three children and two servants; E. E. Norton, wife and child; E. C. Billings, Capt. S. P. Griffin, Col. T. B. Thorpe, A. W. Merriam, Dr. C. W. Brink, J. E. Wood, Mrs. Perkins, child and servant, A. Robira, Mrs. J. R. Pike, Miss Pike, W. H. Witherell, wife and two Misses Witherells, H. Dowlin, C. Rouger, Mrs. C. Morgan, C. L. Chapotel, J. Jurgensen, J. Wehner, wife and two children, S. Kaufman, wife, four children and servant, S. T. Anderson, son and servant, Miss Blunt, Mrs. F. O. Wren and daughter, W. H. Whiteside, wife and child, Mrs. H. Wolf, Miss J. Hotliday, J. M. Johnson, J. B. Fass, R. Richten, Miss Boher, M. Lombard, H. P. Beach, Miss K. Linder, S. G. Brower, wife and two children, R. Mestayer, E. Pincus, A. Coste, S. Anderson, and 25 in the second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 41	Sun sets	7 29	Moon sets	9 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10 32	Gov. Island	11 02	Hell Gate	12 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Scotland, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; Hatteras, Clarke, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Lucy, Castner, Genoa, Benner & Brown; Tybee, Crowell, Savannah, L. L. Jones; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; C. Whiting, Baker, Wilmington, C. H. Pierson.

Steamers Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ships Derby, Manson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Frank Flint, Crosby, Acapulco, Merchant & Carman.

Barks Menkenester, (Br.,) Glover, London, Sloman & Edye; Magdalene, (Brem.,) Henke, London, C. Luling & Co.; Ormus, Pettingall, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Emma Muir, (Br.,) Crosby, Antwerp via Philadelphia, Boyd & Hincken; Diana, (Norw.,) Someson, Rotterdam, via Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Fink, (Pruss.,) Struve, Queenstown for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Salamander, (Pruss.,) Kayser, Newry, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Union, (Br.,) Gerrion, Pictou, B. F. Small & Co.

Brigs Robert Cleagh, (Br.,) Smith, Cork for orders, J. C. McArthur; Susannah Knapp, (Br.,) Brooks, Bristol, J. O. Baker & Co.; Alpha, (Norw.,) Hagemann, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Smith; Hannah Lizzie, (Br.,) Caffrey, Charlottetown, C. H. Trumbull; San Juan, (Mex.,) Susquita, Sisal, Moller & Thebaud; Mauritius, (Br.,) Nichols, London, American Emigrant Co.; Breeze, (Br.,) Allen, Maitland, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Eugenia, Coombs, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Tweed, (Br.,) Henry, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Son.

Schooners Ellen Louise, Ferguson, S. D. Stanwood; Sarah Mills, Tuttle, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Elizabeth, (Br.,) Lunt, Bear River, N. S., Thayer & Sargent; E. A. Kelsey, Saulsbury, Bridgeport, Rackett; Tooker & Taylor; Ellen, (Br.,) Bethel, Harbor Island, R. E. Hutchinson; Ajmeer, (Br.,) Gilliatt, Moncton, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Raleigh, Walker, Southwest Pass Bar, Mississippi River, July 7, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced strong head winds from S. E. to N. N. E. up to Cape Hatteras. On Tuesday, July 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., passed a large ship ashore on Grecian Shoal, Florida Reef, 9 miles from Carysfort, showing a white signal, with a black cross; one wrecking-schooner alongside at the time; wind blowing hard from N. N. E.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool June 29, with mdse. and 610 passengers to John G. Dale. June 30, 11:15 A. M., off Mine Head, exchanged signals with steamship Africa, bound up Channel. July 1, 3:17 P. M., 112 miles W. of Fastnet, steamship City of Paris, bound E.; 12th, 7 P. M., steamship Java, bound E.

Steamship Evening Star, Delaney, New-Orleans July 7, with mdse. and passengers to James A. Raynor. July 11, 12 M., lat. 32 10, lon. 78 10, signalized bark S. W. Holbrook, of Portland, bound N.

Steamship Veteran, Spencer, Beaufort, N. C., 65 hours, with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Charles W. Lord, ——, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship Trade Wind, Doane, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to W. C. Remsen.

Steamship Ashland, Norton, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Progress, Woodward, Liverpool June 1, with mdse. to Nesmith & Son. Has had light W. and S. W. winds from lon. 20; crossed the Grand Banks in lon. 40, and saw no ice. July 10, lat. 40 10, lon. 68 40, saw a vessel, bottom up, about 150 tons.

Ship Volunteer, (of Boston,) Simpson, Altata, Mex., 134 ds., with dyewood and specie to order. Passed Cape Horn May 12. Had very heavy weather off the Cape.

Ship Rio Grande, (Hanov.,) Stake, Bremen 36 ds., with mdse. and 290 passengers to Ruger Bros. June 26, lat. 49 40, lon. 64, saw a large number of icebergs. Had one birth and one death.

Bark Wentworth, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Cardiff 44 ds., with railroad iron to Edmiston Bros. 7th inst., 40 miles S. of George's Shoals, picked up a vessel's yawl-boat, painted black outside and white inside; had been a long time in the water.

Bark Agnes, (Brem.,) Simke, Antwerp 43 ds., with mdse. and 233 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. Had one death on the passage.

Bark Kate Stamler, Crawford, New-Orleans 25 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Bark Maria, Meyer, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to H. Koop.

Brig T. J. Maguire, (of Stockton,) Segert, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co. The brig M. A. Herera, for New-York, sailed the day previous.

Brig Elizabeth, Ames, Trinidad, Cuba, 18 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brig Time, Manning, St. Jago 20 ds., with sugar to J. H. Woodhouse.

Brig Raven, (Br.,) Hayes, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Udola, Whittemore, Nuevitas 10 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Susan, Snow, Para 23 ds., with rubber and balsam to B. P. Sherman & Co.

Schr. John Warren, Lozier, Brunswick, Ga., 9 ds., with lumber to Chas. H. Mathews.

Schr. Enterprise, Barnes, Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. A. M. Acken, ——, Providence.

Schr. D. M. French, Jones, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. J. C. Jayne, Patton, Georgetown.

Schr. R. M. Brown, Tucker, Georgetown.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Harvey, Georgetown.

Schr. A. B. Wetmore, Lippencott, Georgetown.

Schr. Chingarora, Lyon, Baltimore.

Schr. Henry Cole, Decker, Virginia.

Schr. A. Burnett, Irwin, Virginia.

Schr. Eaton, Ross, Virginia.

Schr. S. B. Atkins, Bunting, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

BELOW—Ships Kenilworth and Elena.

Sailed.

Steamships Bremen, Britannia, Saxonia, Napoleon III., Scotland, City of London, Louisa Moore, Quaker City, Merrimack, San Salvador, Tybee, Starlight, Hatteras, Niagara, C. Whiting, Lucy, Washington, J. S. Green.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 14—Arr. steamer Mary Sanford, from New-York; barks Fury, Menton, and Mary E. Libby, from Cardenas.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Peruvian, from the Lower Quarantine, came up to the City this morning.

The sloop Belle of Cape Ann, recently ashore near Woolsey's Dock, was lightered off yesterday morning at high water, and towed to the Dry Dock.

The ship Lady Seymour, of and for Bristol, Eng., from Quebec, with timber, ran on a ledge of rocks off Cacouna, on the morning of the 8th inst.; broke her back, and will be a wreck. Cargo will be saved.

Spoken, &c.

By pilot-boat Isaac Webb—July 9, lat. 40, lon. 67 50, ship Merchant, of Providence, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 49 ds. out.

By pilot-boat A. T. Stewart—No date, brig N. Stowers, from Cardenas for Boston, and brig Georgianna Terry, from West Indies for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, June 7, ships Carlyle, Hepburn, from New-York for San Francisco, repairing; Statesman, Marshall, from Cardiff for Japan, repairing; Virginia, Fulton, dischg.; bark Adelaide, Etchberger, unc.; St. Ursula, (Br.,) Lanfare, and Traveler, (Br.,) Porefield, do.; steamer Gen Sherman, Taylor, do.

Sld. from Havana, July 7, brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, Sierra Morena. In port, brig Gen. Morshall, Ellis, for Remedios, to load 360 hhds. sugar for Philadelphia.

Cld. at Palermo, June 18, brig Ercole, (Ital.,) Battone, New-York; 21st, bark Brilliant, Colburn, do.

At Nuevitas, July 3, bark Josie Nichols, Nichols, for New-York, ldg.; brig Koniak, Gates, do. do.

At Cardenas, July 3, brig Altavela, Reed, for Baltimore in 2 ds.; Georgia, Holt, do. do.

GOTO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 431, July 14, 1866.

75, 3, 53, 52, 30, 35, 24, 68, 51, 74, 57, 56, 63.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 432, July 14, 1866.

24, 23, 12, 77, 63, 20, 25, 27, 3, 14, 6, 44, 54.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 331, July 14, 1866.

31, 19, 71, 16, 56, 52, 32, 22, 64, 10, 50, 27, 47.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 332, July 14, 1866.

31, 41, 36, 6, 72, 65, 78, 11, 73, 14, 63, 52, 62.

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